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INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6p IN BRITISH ISLES
15c ELSEWHERE

Inside today

Key factors Kissinger must juggle Israel shuts Syria out, softens toward Egypt

By Francis Orner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

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As joblessness tenses inner cities

U.S. cuts back on ghetto troubleshooters

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington While unemployment is raising tensions in American inner cities, the Justice Department's troubleshooter unit — often a city's last line of defense against violence — has been cut back sharply.

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(956, up from 590 in the previous year).

But at the same time, the agency which responds to the alerts, the Community Relations Service (CRS), was losing more than two-thirds of its staff (down from 341 to 106), an as-yet-unpublished report of the unit discloses.

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usually working informally behind the scenes, seeks to settle racial conflicts such as the Boston school-busing row. It successfully resolved 297 disputes last year.

The agency was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to harmonize disagreements and difficulties "relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin."

As a result of its staff and budget cuts, an agency spokesman concedes, "our emphasis has changed." The troubleshooters have been forced to abandon much of their effort to "cool" racial friction before it boils to the surface, he says, and to confine themselves mostly to trying to settle incidents already erupted.

"We are called on from cities around the country every week, every day, you might say, with one problem or another," the spokesman says. "Although we're not seeing the disorders of the mid- and late 1960s, when cities were burning, there is an increase now" in smaller-scale incidents.

President Ford obliquely acknowledged the problem in asking last week for more than \$2 billion to create 760,000 summer jobs for youths and

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Republican critics challenge Ford

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Conservative Republicans in the House now are moving to establish a "separate identity" from President Ford. It appears to be an open effort to win election next year on their own, and not on the President's coattails.

The leader in this significant political development, House Republican leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona, asserts that his move is not in "conflict" with the President.

Yet he and a number of other House Republicans now are bent on developing a program that is clearly intended to be different from the administration positions on major issues.

In an interview with the Washington Star-News newspaper, Mr. Rhodes acknowledged that the political party in the White House — particularly if it also is the minority party in Congress — traditionally has allowed the President to take the lead in developing legislative initiatives, but said the threatened demise of his party requires a new direction by party leaders.

'Just not working'

"I don't know if it [a congressional program] has ever been done before," he said, "but I don't know of too many instances in which we've had so many years of the presidency in our party and so few with the Congress."

"It's just not working to be the tail to some president's kite."

"Republicans today hold only 33 percent of the seats in the House — 145 compared with the Democrats' 288."

In the Rhodes office an aide said, "This move is not in conflict with the President. But [the programs being developed] will show the people what Republicans in Congress stand for. It will show that they are not a rubber stamp of the President."

Mr. Rhodes is a conservative; the probable ideological thrust of the move will be to shape programs that will have an appealing tone to right-wing constituents.

"What it is all about," the Rhodes aide said, "is to [let] Republican congressmen ... point to the programs they now develop."

The Rhodes-led effort is a challenge to the President — an open assertion that many Republicans in Congress now feel they cannot win next year by running on the President's program, or merely as a part of the presidential party.

However, Mr. Rhodes — a long-time friend of Mr. Ford — hopes he will be able to do this without incurring the animosity of the President — or, for that matter, giving the appearance of forming a splinter group within the party. This may be most difficult to accomplish.

Does the move mean that the Rhodes group may come up with alternatives on energy and economics which could become the catalyst for the eventual accommodation between the President and Congress?

If this is in the wind, there was no confirmation from either White House or Rhodes office Monday.

The Rhodes position now becomes exceedingly delicate. A congressional leader usually spearheads presidential programs, serving as chief cheerleader.

Should Mr. Rhodes become a burr under the President's saddle, will he be able to remain on in Congress as the minority leader, or would a move to divest him of his position be mounted by Ford loyalists in the House?

Replica of Drake's tiny flagship visits San Francisco

Life aboard Golden Hinde II — stooped

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco voyage and raids on Spanish vessels to touch foot on California soil near what is now San Francisco.

"Ahoy, there, Golden Hinde, you just lost your deerhead!" came the rasping bullhorn warning from one of the welcoming sailing yachts.

Moments later a Coast Guard ex-

cort boat scurried astern to retrieve the bobbing wooden head. Soon the bright gold-painted figurehead, knocked overboard by a tow rope, had been nailed safely beneath the bowsprit of the Golden Hinde II.

It was a moment which might have made Sir Francis Drake smile. In 1579 Drake, that daring Elizabethan navigator and privateer, encountered only primitive Indians when he took time off from his round-the-world

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Blacks in South Africa admitted to opera, cricket

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town South African Prime Minister John Vorster has taken two bold new steps across the color bar.

The first was to abolish all race restrictions at the country's foremost opera house, the \$17 million Nico Malan Theater complex in Cape Town, including its restaurants and all its other public facilities.

The second is to allow racially mixed rugby and cricket teams to play against visiting foreign teams for the first time.

Both decisions have baffled the conservatives on the right wing of his National Party, who have been brought up for generations on totally uncompromising theories about white exclusivity.

But both decisions are in line with a deep-seated change in official policy that has become increasingly evident in race matters since the end of last year when Mr. Vorster began to woo black opinionmakers in other parts of Africa as part of his search for detente and peace in southern Africa.

Part of this package was to declare unequivocally that, while there might be "differentiation" between the various races inside South Africa, the government would root out discrimination that was based solely on the color of a man's skin.

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U.S. eyes rapport with Cuba

Several recent moves seek to cut barriers

Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington After 15 years of embargo, relations between the United States and Cuba seem moving back toward normal.

One ping-pong team, some think, would break the ice. This refers to the table-tennis team visit that preceded relaxation of tension with Peking. In the face of detente with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, officials ask, can Cuba be far behind?

One obstacle could be charges that the CIA undertook assassination attempts against Fidel Castro before the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. Two former assistants of Robert F. Kennedy, then attorney general, now say that he told them he moved in to stop such attempts. Charges like these cloud the move to detente.

On the other hand, there are these developments:

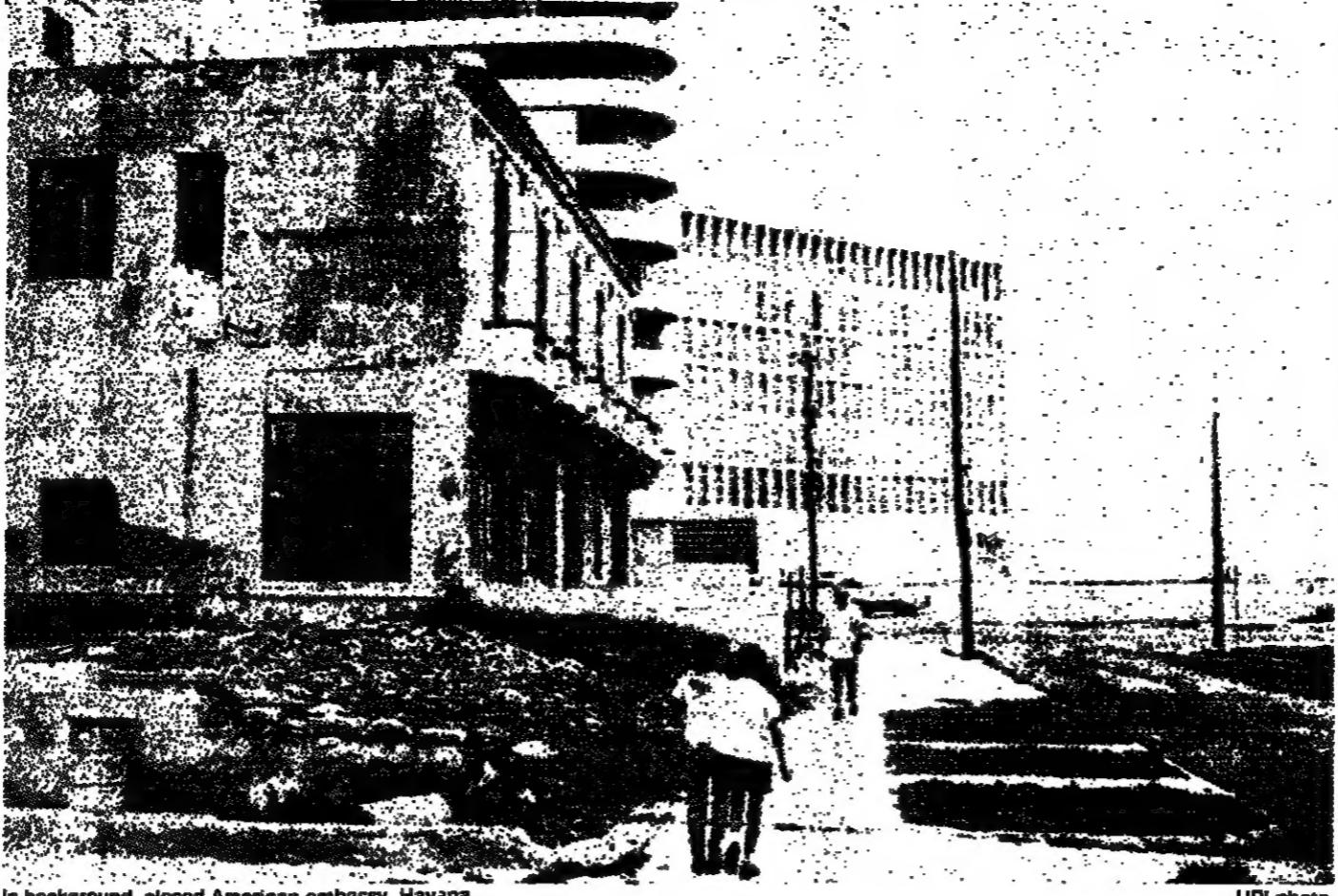
— Cuba has ratified and enforced the international anti-hijacking convention.

— Cuba opened travel recently to U.S. Sens. Claiborne Pell (D) of Rhode Island and Jacob K. Javits (R) of New York.

— The U.S. relaxed rules to let Cuban officials at the United Nations, formerly restricted to a 25-mile radius, travel 250 miles.

— Cuba released several American prisoners.

— The United States recently waived restrictions on subsidiaries of U.S. corporations in Canada and Argentina to trade with Cuba.



In background, closed American embassy, Havana

Channels open well past old record

Great Lakes shippers chip away at ice block

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

For the first time, shippers on the U.S. Great Lakes are gaining in their annual battle against ice to keep channels open an entire winter.

Mild weather, technology, and new determination have kept ships going well beyond the latest date previously recorded (Feb. 8, 1973) before the lakes were closed for the winter.

"We're not going to stop sailing" this winter, says an official of the U.S. Steel Corporation, which still has eight ships delivering iron pellets from Minnesota to the Chicago area.

A sudden change in what one researcher says has been "exceptionally mild weather" on the lakes could halt shipping this year. But a continuing federal project on the lakes is aimed at keeping shipping open year-round, regardless of weather.

42,000 new jobs?

Year-round shipping on the Great Lakes could have these results:

- Lower shipping costs, thus lower production costs for automobiles, kitchen appliances, office equipment, and other steel products made from iron ore delivered across the lakes.

It is expensive to keep ships idle and stockpile goods in the winter, says Harry Benfort, a Great Lakes specialist at the University of Michigan.

- Lower production costs for electric power made from coal shipped on the lakes.

- Some 42,000 new jobs in ports and industries relying on Great Lakes shipping, according to the Great Lakes Commission, Ann Arbor, Mich.

- A related jump of \$380 million in yearly earnings (based on 1967 dollars) for an 11-state area stretching

from Wyoming to Ohio, says the commission, citing U.S. Department of Commerce figures.

Regular basis

"We expect to have the four upper lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie) open year-round for shipping," says C. Russ Dedrickson of the Federal Maritime Administration. That would come on a regular basis, he explains, as a result of the winter navigation program authorized under the 1970 Rivers and Harbors Act.

The project involves use of icebreaker ships; buoys to chart warmer water up from the lake bottom; and satellites, helicopters, and ground stations to gather data. Research also is being done on ice formation and how to better design ships against ice.

Possible harm to fish and ways to protect docks from ice damage also are being studied, says the Environmental Protection Agency.

Normally ice halts shipping on the Great Lakes in January, February and March, says George Lykowski, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. But in 1974 shipping continued until Feb. 7.

Longer inter-lake seasons would have little effect on international shipping, which declined sharply last summer. Much U.S. foreign aid that might have been sent through the lakes was sent via coastal ports because no American-owned international shipping companies operate on the lakes. Now, however, with a decline in international shipping, no cargo available in the more out-of-the-way Great Lakes ports looks more attractive. And two groups may start operating American ships there, says Nicholas McCullough, of the Great Lakes Task Force.

Meanwhile, Canada is studying ways to open the St. Lawrence Seaway to winter shipping.

Sri Lanka takes foreign firms

By A. H. Mendis

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor
Colombo, Sri Lanka

The Socialist government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike has just taken over the Sri Lanka Tea Company — once British owned and partly owned by Ceylonese.

Also appropriated was a big roofing-tiles factory with Indian and Ceylonese shareholdings.

Industries Minister T. B. Subasinghe, under whose authority the two take-overs were effected, announced immediately that all sterling (British) companies in the country would be "Ceylonized" before June 30, as part of government policy to establish socialism in Sri Lanka within the next two years.

When the present coalition government assumed power in 1972, local and foreign investors expected an overnight take-over of private enterprises in view of the avowed policies of two of its participating parties — the Communists and Trotskyites. There were, however, no sweeping changes.

Up to now, the only major innovation has been a fixed ceiling on ownership of houses and private estates: an individual may now own no more than two houses or fifty acres of land. "Surplus" houses and lands have been taken over. In the case of houses, the new laws give first-purchase rights to the tenants.

The announcement about Ceylonizing sterling companies came in the wake of a transaction in London which passed on the ownership of two large tea estates to oil-rich Arab entrepreneurs "behind the back of the government."

An immediate result of the Colombo government's move will be the end of British-owned tea estates. The bulk of tea estates and part of the rubber estates have been owned until now by absentee British capitalists.

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Privileged officials in China again the target of resentment

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peaking
Curtailed limousines, sumptuous banquets, exclusive recreational facilities, access to special shops, privileged seating on trains and aircraft, salaries five to 10 times that of the average worker — such are the perquisites of authority in China.

Incongruous as such prerogatives seem in a society that professes to be

the most egalitarian on earth, they have become quite commonplace.

They have been thrown into sharp relief, however, by a recent series of articles in the Chinese press proclaiming against unarmed people inside the party and out to "adopt a bourgeois mode of life."

If there is to be a crackdown on such backsliding, it will not be for the first time. Resentment of the privileges accruing to senior officials, or cadre members, was a major theme in Red Guard attacks on the party establishment during the 1966-68 Cultural Revolution.

Major figures pilloried
Major figures were pilloried then for everything from their wives' silk dresses to their use of government aircraft to ferry their bridge-playing cronies around the country.

Presumably the worst of these abuses has been eradicated. The party press continues to represent the typical cadre man as a hard-working, unpretentious, public-spirited fellow who eschews all special treatment and privilege. Indeed, there are such men, and foreigners sometimes meet them — usually rough-hewn veterans of the revolution, impatient of all that is meekly mouthed, vain, and self-serving.

But the impression that takes root over time is that these men are not entirely typical. Many of the men and

women who staff the command posts in the bureaucracy can be seen availing themselves of comforts that are beyond the reach of the common man.

Eight pay grades

The most obvious of the disparities is the wage system for nonagricultural workers, which sets eight pay grades ranging from \$14 per month for apprentices to \$285 for the most senior officials.

With his extra income a cadre member can afford more of the meat and fresh vegetables that are the differentiators of the Chinese family diet, and he also can indulge in the occasional outing to one of the gourmet restaurants that survive in every Chinese city.

Even more striking is the predilection for curtained limousines, often expensive European models that are driven fast — arrogantly, even — by chauffeurs. During the Cultural Revolution, the curtains were taken out; but now they are coming back.

Spartan cars

No one expects a vice-minister of foreign affairs to pedal to work on a bicycle, of course. But a foreigner has to wonder when he sees middle-echelon cadre members arriving for a football game at the stadium in a Mercedes-Benz 280SE.

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they must have privacy to do their work. And so on.

The most that they will allow, when pressed, is that any inequalities that go beyond need — Rolex watches, for example — are a reflection of the "historical stage" through which China is passing: The revolution is not yet complete, nor will be "for a considerably long period of time."

And in the meantime it is to be expected that there will be flaws, inequalities, that finally will be eliminated only with the advent of pure communism.

Congress eyes reports of Pakistan arms deals

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Reports that Pakistan, financed by Arab oil wealth, may seek offensive military weapons from the U.S. is prompting congressional questioning here:

— Has there been any type of "informal understanding" between the administration and major oil-producing states, such as Saudi Arabia, to help finance new arms for Pakistan?

— Was there recent lifting of the 10-year-old U.S. embargo on arms for the Indian subcontinent made as much for economic reasons — wooing back Arab oil revenues — as a desire to contribute to Pakistani security?

— Would any sale to Pakistan of such offensive weapons as M-60 tanks, F-5 jet fighters, and submarines accelerate the arms race on the subcontinent, not only with India but with neighboring Afghanistan as well?

— What about possible arms sales to India, which is believed also leaning towards an initial modest weapons request?

Meeting with Arabs

Reports out of Rawalpindi, Pakistan, suggest that Pakistan may seek some "heavy" weapons, such as the M-60 tank, and F-5 jet fighters, as well as such purely "defensive" weaponry as TOW (wire-guided) anti-tank missiles, surface-to-air anti-aircraft weapons, and ammunition.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has indicated he will meet soon with some Arab leaders about possible financing for new weapons.

In making their case for military aide, Pakistani officials are pointing in great part to continued border tensions with Afghanistan, which, like India, relies heavily on arms from the Soviet Union.

Some U.S. military officials, meantime, insist that Pakistan is particularly important to U.S. security needs, since the nation sits at the top of the Arabian Sea and thus commands an overview of vessels entering and leaving the Persian Gulf.

— I'm the first of a kind and I think no one knows quite what to do with me. She expects to be assigned out of the sheriff's main office in the civic center and carry out any assignment that might be given a male counter-part.

"No, I am not scared," she said.

She is married to a deputy sheriff, Robert Richmond, who works out of another substation.

Reva Richmond is now riding solo as Marin County's first woman deputy sheriff assigned to patrol.

Deputy Richmond has taken the same courses, passed the same tests, been trained in the same pistol shooting and tactics of self-defense as male deputies.

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Former Boston merchant polishes draft of new canal treaty with Panama

By Benjamin Welles
Special to
Christian Science
Monitor

Panama City
tall, silver-haired U.S. tourist in bathing trunks
be seen near here
days strolling the
in earnest conversation with a Latin friend
qualify informal attire.

John Bunker, U.S.
ambassador-at-large, and
Antonio Tack, Panamanian Foreign Minister,
not talking fishing
the marlin catch
here is world famous. They are nearing
ment on a new U.S.-Panamanian treaty due to
Panama a greater
in the running and
of the Panama Canal plus increased revenues.

Both the U.S. and Panamanian governments
agreed in principle
the original 1903 canal
is both out of date
unchanged to spur anti-American
tensions among the
younger generation in this
but highly nationalistic country.

The 1903 treaty, negotiated when newly-independent Panama was poor and friendless, granted the U.S. in return for building the canal, jurisdiction tantamount to "sovereignty in specificity" over a strip 10 miles wide that bisects this country for 50 miles between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The 15,000 or more ships
transit the canal
pay the U.S.-run Panama Canal Company
approximately \$106 million
fees, and bring Panama, off about \$150 million
providing various
ods and services.

Twenty years ago this
presented 40 percent of Panama's national income
now it is only 15 percent
and Panama, rapidly developing, is seeking a
greater share in what it
considers as much its national asset as oil is
Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, or Iran.

Twistyle diplomacy

Ambassador Bunker, a
successful Boston sugar
merchant who turned diplomat 30 years ago, has
produced a new style of
diplomacy here — and it
seems to be working. Gone are the stiff long meetings
the Pentagon in Washington between teams of
diplomats from both sides. Now Mr. Bunker and Mr. Tack, joined periodically by a single top aide,

onitor writer
ins award on
ducation
ries

Boston
reporter Stephen Silha
The Christian Science Monitor has won a first
place in the 12th annual
ards contest of the National Council for the Advancement of Education.

Mr. Silha's award was a
special education
"Careers in the 70s," published March
1974. He is one of five
to win \$250 in the
newspaper class
circulation over 150,000) now is eligible for a
100 grand prize.

Other winners in the
newspaper category
James Nolan of the
ville (Kentucky) Journal; Howard Cotton and Polly Paddock of the Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer; Bert Mas of the New York City News; and Helen Ringer of the Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal.

Winners for newspapers
circulation less than
000 were: Catherine
rtindale and Robert
macher of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal-Herald; Ed
rone and Pam Lewis of
Titusville (Florida) Advocate; and Bruce Smith and Patricia
ith of the Eugene (Oregon) Register-Guard.

have deliberately chosen the isolated, beautiful island of La Contadora, off Panama's Pacific coast for their talks.

Both U.S. and Panamanian sources seem confident that a new seven-point treaty will be ready for signing this spring — possibly in April. Before taking effect it must be approved both by a national plebiscite in Panama — where the outlook appears favorable — and by the U.S. Senate where the outlook is cloudy. (Sen.

Three points settled

Informants close to the talks now say that agreement has been reached on three key points — and seems to be in sight on the remaining four. Those already agreed to include:

Strom Thurmond, Republ-
ican from South Carolina,
for instance, is reportedly
seeking the 24 votes needed
to block ratification saying
any diminution of total
U.S. sovereignty would be
tantamount to a sell-out.)

More Panamanian
participation in running the
canal. The Canal Company currently employs
5,500 Americans for skilled
work and 15,000 Panamanians — mostly as
laborers. Gradually technically
trained young Panamanians
will assume more responsibility.

Increased Panamanian
cooperation in the Canal's defense. The U.S. still maintains 11,000
troops (plus their 25,000
dependents) at 14 bases. In
time some of these bases

will be relinquished to
units of the U.S.-trained
and highly disciplined
8,000-man Panamanian
National Guard. The U.S.
will continue to maintain
air and naval defenses,
which are costly, but Pan-
ama wants an end to use of
the Canal Zone for anti-
guerrilla and similar training
not related to the Canal's defense — as was
widely done despite Panamanian objections during
the Vietnam war.

Gradual replacement
of U.S. by Panamanian

jurisdiction — beginning
three years after the treaty
takes effect — in such
activities within the Canal
Zone as police, local
courts, postal, and com-
mercial enterprises.

"We've had close ties
with Americans for 70
years," said Mario Velasquez,

a leading Panamanian news com-
mentator. "My daughter,
for instance, is married to
an American and they live
in the Zone. But the days of
'extraterritoriality' are
over. Why should Amer-

icans run bowling alleys or
movies that have nothing to do with running or de-
fending the Canal — when
we Panamanians need the
work ourselves?"

The remaining issues
now being negotiated by
Mr. Bunker and Mr. Tack
are said to include:

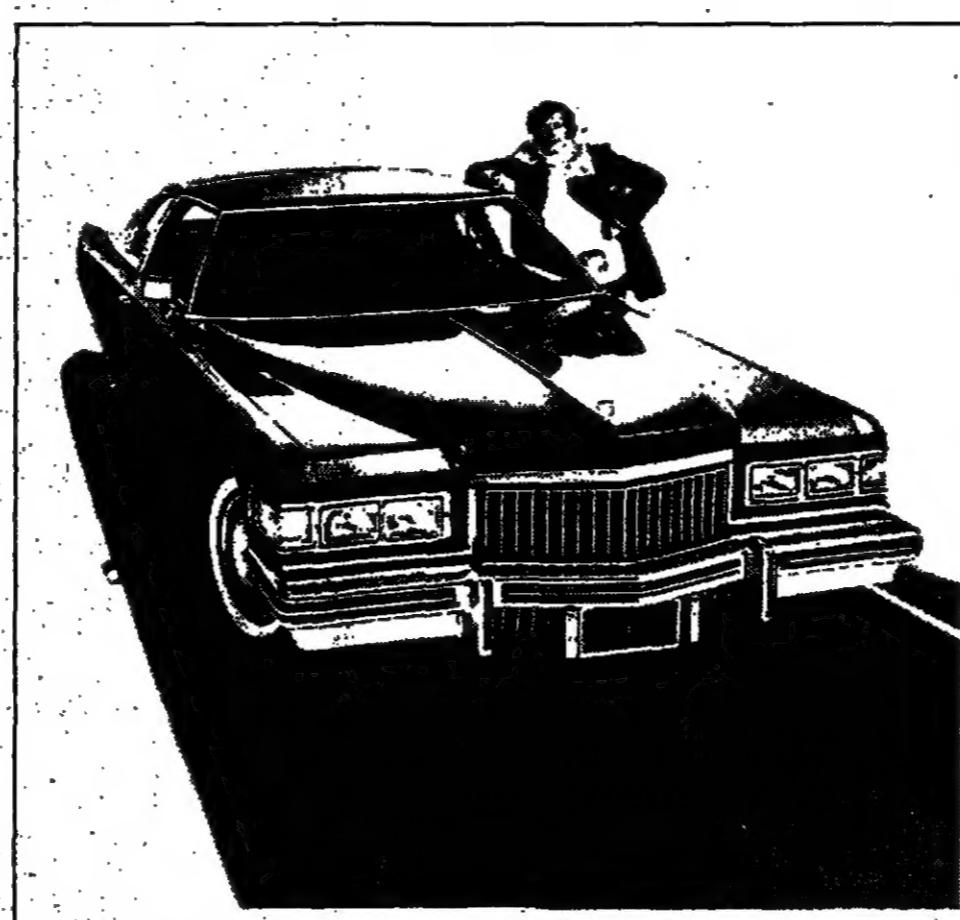
• How much land and
water in the 847-square
mile Canal Zone the Pentagon,
as the U.S. government's agent here, is willing
to relinquish for Pan-
ama's growing needs.

• How long the new

U.S.-Panamanian treaty
will run — reportedly
somewhere between 30 and
50 years.

• How much the U.S.,
which now pays Panama
approximately \$2.2 million
yearly, will increase its
direct compensation. A figure
of \$35 million is being
discussed.

• A U.S. option —
within an agreed time limit
— to improve the current
Canal with a third set of
locks, or build a new sea-
level canal at an estimated
minimum cost of \$5 billion.



Total Cadillac Value. It makes more sense now than ever before.

If you've been considering a luxury car, you're probably aware of the fact that there's been a good deal of speculation in the press and other media as to why new Cadillac sales are so high.

There are probably many reasons.

If you read the articles, it might sound as if every Cadillac buyer decides on Cadillac for a different reason. "Cadillac's reputation for quality." "Cadillac's roominess and comfort." "Cadillac service." "Cadillac luxury and status." And so on.

But if you look closer, you'll discover that whatever the stated reason for buying...in one way or another it really comes down to Total Cadillac Value.

Total Cadillac Value. That's the value that is inherent in every Cadillac when you buy it...when you drive it...and when you trade it. From the obvious like Cadillac's continuity of styling, luxury features and roominess to the less obvious and more subjective. Like that good feeling that comes from driving a Cadillac.

But perhaps there is no better way to illustrate why Total Cadillac Value makes so much sense for today's car buyer than to examine a very real specific: Resale value.

Let's get very specific about resale value:

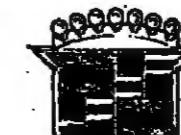
Item: Cadillac traditionally has the highest resale value of any U.S. luxury car make.

Item: According to the most recent Automotive Marketing Report, the 1974 Cadillac has retained a higher percentage of its original value (Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price) than any other U.S. luxury car make. Models compared were priced to include those popular options that were installed on 50% or more of a particular body style.

Something else worth considering: 1975 Cadillacs incorporate a series of advancements which can help you save on fuel and recommended maintenance. These include GM's Catalytic Converter, High Energy Ignition, Fast Warm-Up Carburetion and Steel-Belted Radial Tires. The result—when compared with 1974 models—is improved overall operating economy for owners of 1975 Cadillacs.

Small wonder Cadillac owners come back to Cadillac again and again. The percentage of repeat new car buyers for Cadillac is historically the highest of any U.S. luxury car make.

So if you're in the market for a luxury car, now is the time to talk to your Cadillac dealer. Because Cadillac makes more sense now than ever before.



Total Cadillac Value. It explains a lot of things.



HOME OF EXCELLENCE

Russia's wheat prospects

Mild winter prompts talk of bumper crop

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow With spring almost here the Russians are sounding fairly optimistic about this year's winter wheat.

Earlier anxiety about serious frost damage now is being dismissed, and the Kremlin is targeting a bumper 1975 crop for all grains of 215.7 million tons.

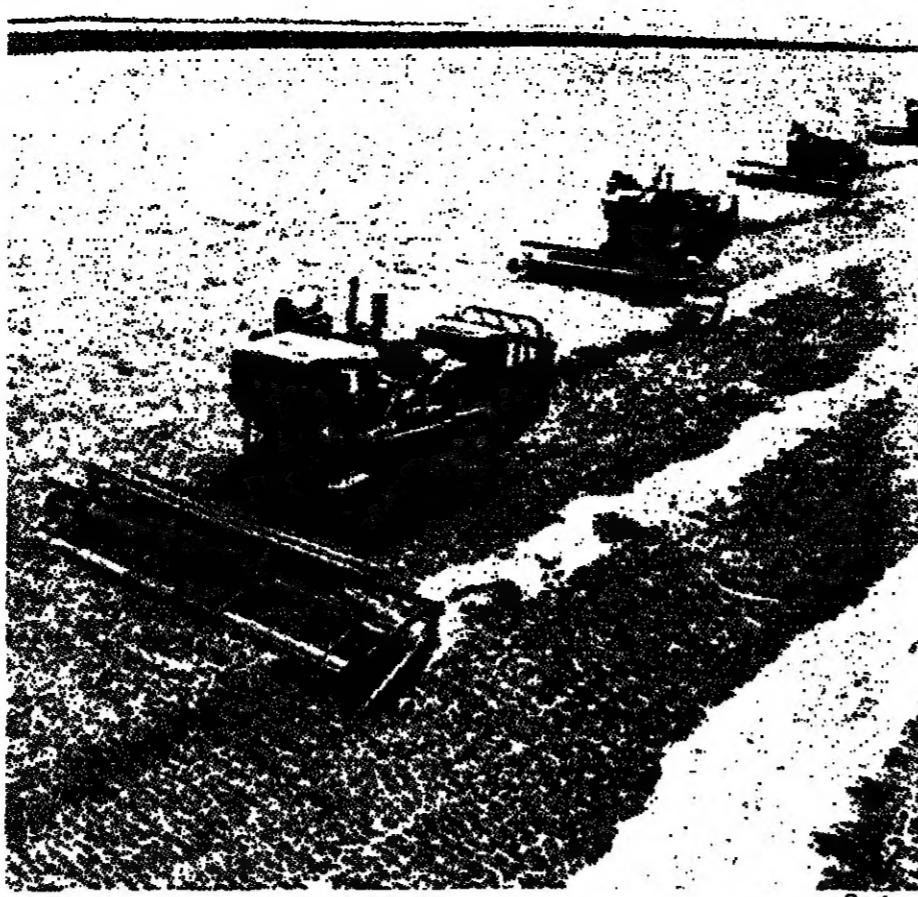
Western expectations are a bit more mixed, with some agricultural observers suspecting slightly higher winter damage than usual. Even the doubters among Western observers still expect a bigger harvest this year than last, however, and think 205 million tons could be a realistic goal for grain.

Basically the weather has been more benign than was expected toward the winter wheat, which is sown in the late fall for germination in early spring. Following the pattern of the previous two winters, the snow cover has been lighter than Russia is used to. But severe frosts of five or more days duration — which could have penetrated the protecting layer of snow and spoiled the crop — have not developed.

Early sprouting watched

The big question is whether the weather was too warm and induced extensive premature growth of the seeds. Some hints of this possibility appeared in the most recent "Weather and Sowing" report of *Selskaya Zhizn* (Farm Life).

In its latest regular ten-day weather report on March 4 *Selskaya Zhizn* said that seeds that sprouted in the fall had



'Harvest plains' of Russia — doing better now

expended their carbohydrates and become weak. It noted that these plants would need "feeding" in the spring.

Also, a recent *Pravda* article about the rich Kuban area said that 75 percent of field samples grown in greenhouses performed excellently. Intriguingly, it did not say what happened to the other 25 percent.

In addition, some Western observers say that private conversations with Soviet agricultural officials tend to be slightly less optimistic than last year at this time.

By contrast, the Soviet press is more optimistic than last year. And last year saw the Soviet Union's second-highest grain harvest at 195.5 million tons. The record crop of 222.5 million tons came in 1973 — following the same general winter conditions as this year and last.

So far, Soviet press reports indicate

that the Ukraine and central black-soil breadbasket should do better this year than last. Moldavia's position is not clear.

The *Selskaya Zhizn* report said that there was no snow cover in the west of Latvia, Lithuania, and Byelorussia, in the western and eastern provinces of the Ukraine, in Rostov, and in the lower Volga region. It noted, however, that the weather of the last ten days of February was warm, and that underground temperatures were above the critical 5 degrees C.

The Russians are always particularly concerned about their winter wheat crop, as this provides the stable base of their entire harvest. The total winter wheat yield is not so great as spring wheat — 49 million tons of winter wheat as against 60 million tons of spring wheat in 1973. But the winter wheat is more stable and reliable than the drought-prone areas sown to spring wheat.

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Christian Democrats gain in Rhineland Palatinate

Germany edges further to right

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The conservative Christian Democrats have won another election victory, this time in a state election in Rhineland Palatinate.

Voters there increased the party's majority to 53.9 percent from the 50 percent it won in 1971. The Social Democrats slipped to 38.5 percent from 40.5 percent in 1971.

The vote is significant for West Germany for several reasons:

• It again buoys the hopes the Christian Democrats (CDU) have of taking over the national government in the next general elections in 1976 from the Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) who now rule in coalition.

• It keeps the moderate Helmut Kohl, minister president of Rhineland Palatinate and national chairman of the CDU, in the running as a candidate for chancellor.

• And it confirms a trend evident for a year that the CDU is gaining strongly in the cities, where the Social Democrats have ruled on the average for 20 years or more.

Kidnapping had little effect

The Free Democrats polled 5.6 percent of the vote compared to 5.9 percent in 1971.

The evidence so far is that the kidnapping of Berlin CDU leader Peter Lorenz ten days ago, and the ensuing heightened debate over inter-

nal security, did not affect the March 9 election in Rhineland Palatinate significantly.

SPD state party leader Wilhelm Droebscher said just before the election that his party expected between 38 and 39 percent of the vote (his estimate turned out to be right on target). This figure, he said, would be a test to see if voters could withstand attempts by "some" to make "political capital from terrorist attacks."

Some conservatives — especially Christian Social Union (CSU) leader Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria — are trying to capitalize on citizen concern about terrorism in Germany. (The CSU is allied to the CDU.)

Divisions extended

What is happening, however, is that proposals to contain terrorism — like reintroducing the death penalty, toughening laws on holding demonstrations, and more tightly controlling contacts between imprisoned terrorists and their attorneys — are driving left-wing members of the SPD and FDP further away from the party leadership.

As these disillusioned left-wingers make their arguments public, they tend to drive more voters to the conservative side.

But both sides of the political fence can play the "terror" game in politics.

State premier Heinz Kuehn of North Rhine-Westphalia, an SPD member, said several days ago that the "next attack [by terrorists] will come before the election in North Rhine-

Westphalia on May 4." Since then has been besieged by demands explain just what he knows about the Lorenz kidnapping.

A CDU official told this correspondent that from his observations vote are being won to the CDU in part because they have seen Marx ideas, especially in Hesse and to some extent North Rhine-Westphalia, promoted in public schools.

Emphasis shifts

This official also said it is entirely accurate to say voters are "disappointed" with the SPD's tentative policies with the East Germans. It is more accurate, he said, to say that voters supported the SI at the high point of "outpacing" (former Chancellor Willy Brandt's eastern policy), but now feel policies should be given emphasis. And he added that the CDU image has grown more "flexible and progressive," especially to voters in the cities.

However, the internal security debate is expected to throw light on the struggle within the CDU-CSU for chancellor candidacy.

There are three more state elections this spring and then, in the early summer, the conservative "can-do" will be chosen.

African union needs a home

Sticky problem: where to meet in safety?

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia The 48-nation Organization of African Unity (OAU) is facing a sticky conference site problem — in fact, two problems of the same kind.

One concerns its permanent headquarters here. Addis Ababa is no longer quite as stable or peaceful as during the long reign of former Emperor Haile Selassie.

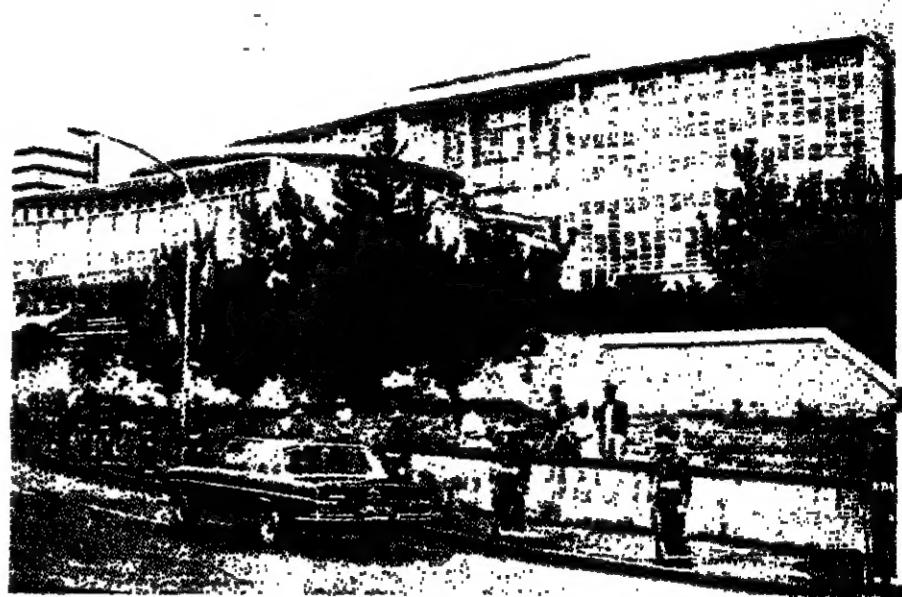
The 1974 ministerial meeting of OAU happened to coincide with the first muscle-flexing by the Ethiopian Army, which dislodged the cabinet of former Prime Minister Akilu Habte Wold. African ministers already gathered in the Ethiopian capital for their conference were secretly advised to leave the country until things quieted down. Some did not even wait to be invited.

This year, at an OAU meeting in Addis, it was questionable right up to the opening date if a quorum of ministers would be on hand. A few days before the session was scheduled to start, only 18 were in Addis, with 22 ministers needed.

Uneasy members

Eventually enough delegates appeared to hold the meeting. But unofficial reports claim some of the members now feel uneasy in Addis. Consequently sentiment persists to move the OAU headquarters elsewhere. Nigeria's chief of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, is known to have offered his capital of Lagos as an alternative site whenever OAU is ready to move.

Nigeria already has been through a



By June Soper

African headquarters in Addis Ababa: time to move?

civil war, somewhat akin to the one now going on here between Ethiopians and Eritreans. Indeed, General Gowon came to power in much the same way as the Provisional Military Government here.

A second major problem for OAU is the site for its annual summit conference, scheduled to be held in the restive Ugandan capital of Kampala in July. That is where flamboyant President Idi Amin Dada holds sway in his own tumultuous, highly verbal way. Some African chiefs of state who disapprove of Mr. Amin's conduct and have received sharp comments in reply may not risk going to Kampala.

Distasteful prospect

Moreover since the OAU tradition is that the leader of the host country becomes chairman of the organization for the ensuing year, the other 42 members also must contemplate the distasteful prospect of having Uganda's garrulous head of state as spokesman for them all — and flitting hither and yon in his new jet as their representative.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, both of whom have been severely criticized in public by Mr. Amin, are unlikely to venture to Kampala despite the Ugandan

Mild concern

Concern about Addis Ababa as permanent headquarters is mild in comparison with African reluctance to endow so unstable an executive a Mr. Amin with a full year's worth of prestige as the acknowledged leader of the black continent.

It is hard for OAU to sit judgment on the internal affairs of its members," said a neutral informant here. "But it also is hard not to. If Mr. Amin becomes chairman, it will send a long year for the rest of us too."

Changing the venue at this late date, however, would be difficult; the conclave may well take place in Kampala.

New squeeze on Spanish press

Franco regime closes several newspapers, orders sanctions against others, writers

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid Spain's press is back on a short leash.

After tolerating relative freedom of the press for a time Gen. Francisco Franco's authoritarian regime is reverting to tough measures to bring "wayward" journalists to heel.

Numerous sanctions in the past weeks have resulted in the seizure and closing of publications, the detention and interrogation of journalists by the police, and in some cases their indictment.

Cambio-16, Spain's liveliest and fastest growing news weekly, has been closed for three weeks on government order and fined 100,000 pesetas (\$1,800) for publishing articles on the sensitive Basque problem and on political prisoners in Spain and for suggesting that the regime's fundamental laws should be changed.

Ernesto Garcia Herrera, a Spaniard employed by the official news agency EFE, who also is the correspondent here for French, Swiss, and Belgian newspapers, has been ordered to stand trial. He had attended and reported on a secret meeting of the illegal leftist opposition group "Junta Democrática."

Mr. Garcia Herrera is charged with having made an apology for an illegal association in an article published abroad and also with disobedience because he refused to reveal his sources. He is free on bail but risks a prison sentence of six months to six years if found guilty.

A section of the Madrid paper ABC was confiscated by the authorities because it carried an interview with Don Juan de Borbón, pretender to the Spanish throne, in which he criticized the failure of the government of Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro to follow up promises of liberalization.

ABC eventually published a truncated version of the interview. It did not tell its readers that what they were allowed to see had been cut but other Madrid papers, such as *Informaciones*, did.

Omitted from the authorized version of the interview were Don Juan's remarks that public opinion is perturbed over attempts to perpetuate the present regime. To do this, he said, would be an obvious historical error which would cost Spain dearly.

Mundo Social, a monthly dealing with labor affairs, had its February issue seized. Editor Jose Maria Pujol Martin has been interrogated by a political court.

Federico Villagran, editor of *El Correo de Andalucia*, has been told by the Ministry of Information and Tourism that his paper has shown a lack of due respect for institutions and persons and that he therefore will be subject to administrative sanctions.

The Pneumatic Tube. The Three-Decker Bus. The Government Transit Bond. The Magnetic Train. The Corporate Car Pool. The Jitney. The Special Tax on Second Cars. The Gravity-Powered Cable Car. The Water Street. The School Bus for Public Transit.

Probably the most impressive thing about the more than 25,000 ideas submitted to Atlantic Richfield Company's Public Transportation campaign is the inventiveness and diversity of the ideas.

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To us, the most interesting group of letters begins something like this: "The American public will never give up its love affair with the car..." and they go on with proposals to incorporate automobiles into a Public Transportation system.

Right now, we are in the process of putting together booklets incorporating many of the more interesting ideas. We will make these booklets available upon their completion.

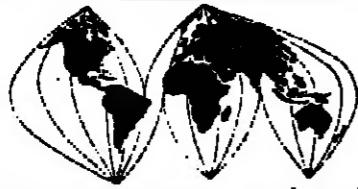
So far, we feel the campaign has been very successful. Only one thing could make it even better — the answer to this question: Where's your idea on Public Transportation?

Please note that all ideas submitted become public property without compensation and any restriction on use or disclosure. This allows the ideas to be used freely to promote the concept of Public Transportation. Again, our thinking is that since the subject is Public Transportation the ideas should belong to the public.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Scott calls for change of Cambodia leaders

Washington

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott said Monday the United States should use "as much pressure as is necessary" to obtain an immediate change in government leadership in Cambodia.

Senator Scott said the change should be made in order to secure an agreement for the release of many thousands of refugees he said otherwise would be slaughtered in the embattled Southeast Asian nation.

He made the statement to newsmen shortly before the Senate passed a unanimous resolution asking the Ford administration to assure that at least half the rice being sent to Cambodia be made available for free, humanitarian distribution.

Senate panel OK's Davis nomination

Washington

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved Monday the Ford administration's controversial nomination of Nathaniel Davis as assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

The committee by voice vote also approved the nomination of William Bowdler as U.S. Ambassador to South Africa.

New technique supports Oswald's innocence plea

Washington

A former CIA technician asserted Monday that a new lie-detection technique has shown Lee Harvey Oswald was telling the truth when he denied killing President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

George O'Toole, who worked as a CIA computer specialist, said the technique not only upheld Oswald's denial but also has cast doubt on the truthfulness of several witnesses who appeared before the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination.

He told a news conference that his use of a new kind of lie detector called a psychological stress evaluator led him to conclude that the Warren Commission erred in deciding that Oswald acted alone. Mr. O'Toole, who has written a book about his findings

called "The Assassination Tapes," added that he had examined tape recordings of 40 people connected with the assassination.

Cleaver wants to return to U.S.

New York

Newsweek magazine says Black Panther exile Eldridge Cleaver has cooled toward communism after visiting communist countries and wants to return to the United States.



UPI photo

Eldridge Cleaver

The author of "Soul on Ice" is willing to return and stand trial on an assault charge growing out of an Oakland, Calif., shootout, the magazine said, but only if he can stay out of jail until the end of the trial. Mr. Cleaver, now living in Paris, is hopeful this can be arranged, Newsweek said, but Black Panther attorney Charles Garry was quoted as saying that "it doesn't look good."

Newsweek reported Mr. Cleaver had given up his beard, the leather

trappings of Panther days, and many of his earlier ideas. "I haven't gone from being a Marxist-Leninist to being a Fascist," he is quoted as saying, but Newsweek added that Mr. Cleaver now finds the Marxist world view "static," believes Russia "would really prefer that the U.S. cease to exist," and thinks America needs a strong defense.

Kennedy, Meany join in tax-cut demand

Washington

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and George Meany, AFL-CIO president, called Monday for a tax cut of \$30 billion to pump money into the sagging economy.

Senator Kennedy told the Senate Finance Committee that the depth of the current recession fully justified a bigger tax cut than the 21.3 billion voted by the House of Representatives. Mr. Meany assailed President Ford's economic recovery plan as too little and too slow. He called for an immediate tax cut and aid for the slumping construction industry.

Large Iraqi offensive reported against Kurds

Geneva

The International Human Rights Federation reported Monday that Iraqi forces have launched a large-scale offensive against Kurdish rebels in the wake of the agreement between Iran and Iraq to resolve their undeclared border war. This appeared to confirm a similar report on this page Monday from Washington by Dana Adams Schmidt, Monitor correspondent.

The federation's secretary-general, Jean Claude Luthi, said Iran has closed

Illegal aliens with U.S. jobs

Washington

Uncounted millions of illegal aliens are having a severe impact on the nation's economy, the commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service said here.

Retired Gen. Leonard F. Chapman, former commandant of the Marine Corps, said there may be 10 million to 12 million illegal aliens in the country. His comments came in remarks before the annual mid-winter conference of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Illegal aliens, he said, are taking jobs, "good jobs that are needed and wanted by unemployed Americans."

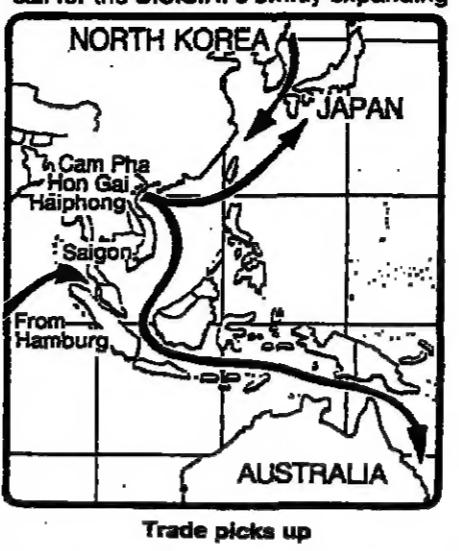
"This problem is not restricted to any geographic area," he said. "It is nationwide in scope and impact, and affects everyone. The number of overstayed and other illegal aliens who are employed at above-average pay is substantial," he said. They come here, Commissioner Chapman said, because it is still easier to get jobs than in many other countries.

its border with Iraq and cut off all supplies to the Kurds. He said the Kurds are threatened with genocide.

The Kurdish guerrillas headed by Mullah Mustafa Barzani have battled the Iraqi government for control of northern Iraq for 40 years. Last year President Hassan el Bakr offered them limited self-rule, but Barzani turned it down because the offer did not include control of the Kirkuk oil fields.

Soviet ships feed North Vietnam ports

Both Vietnam's seaports once again have become regular ports of call for the U.S.S.R.'s swiftly expanding



Trade picks up

merchant marine, writes Paul Wohl, Soviet affairs analyst. Eight Soviet motorships were on their way from or to North Vietnamese ports within one week in February, according to monitors in the area.

These fast, medium-sized vessels, their cargo and destination, convey an idea of the variety and magnitude of Russian shipping operations in the Pacific and of the extent to which they serve North Vietnam in rebuilding its economy.

Thus the motorship Orelkov was reported on its way to Australia from Haiphong to load cargo; the motorship Ussuri completing coal-loading operations in Hon Gai, North Vietnam; a sister ship, the Lazarev, taking on coal for Japan in Cam Pha. The motorship Zinoviy Solov'yev was on its way to Haiphong from Hamburg, West Germany. Another Soviet vessel was coming in from a North Korean port. In Haiphong several other Soviet merchant men were unloading cargo.

World Bank launches rural aid program

Washington

The World Bank is launching a new program aimed at reducing poverty on the rural level in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

The international lending agency says it will allocate \$7.2 billion in loans over the next five years to help small-scale farmers, tenants, sharecroppers, landless workers, and their families.

It said the program is designed to reach a rural population of 100 million, of whom 60 million have an annual income per person of \$50 or less. Loans will be equally divided between agriculture and rural development, the bank said.

Figueres says he aided CIA, was its target

Mexico City

Former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres has said that he and other Latin American presidents collaborated with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), but twice the CIA tried to kill him. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Figueres, who handed over power last year to newly elected President Daniel Oduber, made the disclosure in a television interview broadcast here Sunday night. The former president, who did not say which other Latin American presidents



AP photo

had cooperated with the CIA, said he neither approved nor disapproved of its activities. "Politics and war do not have the same rules as a nun's convent," he said.

Mr. Figueres said he had been involved in discussions of the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961 and had worked for two years trying to prevent it.

MINI-BRIEFS

Kissinger in Turkey

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger flew into Ankara Monday, said he had come to strengthen relations with "our old and trusted ally," Turkey. Dr. Kissinger, who arrived in his special jet from Israel, planned to spend 24 hours discussing with Turkish leaders the American's embargo on Turkey and the situation in Cyprus.

Trade balance shifts

The oil cartel had a trade surplus year of \$97 billion, compared with \$5 billion in 1973, according to an analysis released Sunday in Washington by the International Monetary Fund. The I.M.F. said that at the same time the developed and industrial countries showed a \$67 billion trade deficit, more than three times the \$21 billion deficit of the year before.

Algeria lowers oil price

Algeria has made another slight break in the oil cartel's price front by lowering the price of its low-sulfur, clean-burning crude oil by 2 cents a barrel, oil sources in Dubai report.

India buys up wheat

India has emerged as the largest foreign buyer of U.S. wheat this season with orders that could exceed 5 million metric tons at an estimated cost of more than \$760 million, a trade and the U.S. Agriculture Department reported Monday.

Antarctic airlift

Seventy-eight men have been airlifted from the largest U.S. icebreaker, trapped in 25-foot-thick Antarctic ice. The Coast Guard says the ship, the Glacier, may be freed in the next two or three days. More than 130 persons remained aboard the ship which is in no immediate danger, the Coast Guard said.

12 escape Ulster court

Twelve suspected guerrillas escaped from a courthouse in Newry, Northern Ireland, Monday while awaiting trial charges of attempting to break out of the Maze internment camp.

★ Key factors Kissinger must juggle this trip

Continued from Page 1

Political observers here recall that Mr. Rabin announced last summer that he would accept arrangements containing "components of nonbelligerence." It was then explained that this meant undertakings concerning the cessation of military, political, economic, and psychological warfare. The "components" would include: the renunciation of the use of military force, regular or irregular (covering also Palestine guerrilla groups); an end of the economic boycott of Israel; authorization for Israeli ships to use the Suez Canal; and the cessation of anti-Israeli "hate" propaganda by Egyptian media.

A favorable response by President Sadat on this issue would find the Israelis flexible regarding withdrawal from the strategic passes in Sinai, Israeli sources state.

However, even if the territorial problem were solved, formidable obstacles would remain, such as whether the new agreement should be limited in time or, as the Israelis want, it would be of unlimited duration; what area of Sinai should be demilitarized; what kinds of arms limitations should be imposed; and who should police these arrangements.

John K. Cooley reports from Aswan, Egypt:

In Egypt's view the three key problem areas in the current negotiations are:

• Syrian President Assad's demand that any Egyptian-Israeli accord on a further Israeli withdrawal

in Sinai be linked to similar withdrawals in Syria and Jordan.

• What kind of political commitment renouncing war Egypt could make to Israel in return for an Israeli pullback from the Sinai passes and the oil fields.

• The actual drawing of the new line in Sinai. Even if Egypt's demands for the return of the passes and the oil fields are met, the size and shape of the line along Sinai's rugged terrain become of crucial importance.

Lines differ

Egypt, it is explained, wants one kind of line taking advantage of good defensive positions for its artillery and antiaircraft systems. Israel wants other areas that would give its armor and tactical air units maximum advantage.

Informed sources at President Sadat's temporary winter headquarters here say the Egyptian leader is deliberately stressing how crucial and difficult the negotiations with Israel are because some Egyptian newspaper reports had given the impression that an accord with Israel was "in the bag."

These reports have angered and alarmed Syria and the PLO and are believed to have been responsible for President Assad's offer last weekend to unify the Syrian and PLO "military and political commands."

Dr. Kissinger is due for his second visit here Wednesday after his side trip Monday and Tuesday to Ankara to discuss Cyprus and other issues of Greek-Turkish-U.S. relations.

★ S. Africa: more rights

Continued from Page 1

from potentially embarrassing party congresses where grass-roots supporters might feel inclined to ask awkward questions, and he is four years away from a need for a general election.

Until it was opened to all races the Nico Malan complex, designed to be the country's most up-to-date and luxurious palace of the arts, was more of a monument to racism than to culture. Built with money collected from black and white taxpayers alike, it was reserved exclusively for whites from the time it was opened in 1971.

To protest this many prominent whites refused to go to the theater even if they missed some of the most glittering shows mounted in South Africa.

One of these shows, and the most successful Afrikaans show ever presented there, was a play by a Colored — a man of mixed blood — Adam Small. Mr. Small refused to attend the opening night in spite of a special invitation. He said his art might have an improving moral influence on the whites who saw it, but that he was not prepared to condone racism by stepping inside the theater while everyone else of his race was excluded.

Commonplace 'mixing'

The decision to allow racially mixed rugby and cricket teams to play visiting teams is the result of a gradual change in attitude toward "mixed" sport in South Africa, but also of enormous pressure from abroad.

At present, through various relaxations in the color barriers, it is almost commonplace for athletes of different races to race against each other, to box each other, to swim against each other, even to play soccer against each other at so-called multinational meetings. But the two main sports, rugby and cricket, remained racially exclusive.

This policy has gradually almost completely frozen South Africans out of international competition to the degree that few overseas countries are prepared to play them at all. It was a matter of changing the policy or abandoning all overseas competition.

The first reward for the change has been an agreement by the French Rugby Union to send a touring team here later this year.

The government has still refused to allow racially mixed rugby and cricket to be played at club or provincial levels although this is now widely considered as an inevitable next concession to common sense.

★ Life aboard Golden Hinde II

Continued from Page 1

according to Art Blum, executive vice-president of the group which put up more than \$1 million for the eight-year project.

Mr. Blum says the vessel, with its authentic Tudor furniture, cannon, and marine equipment, may return to England in 1977 for the 400th anniversary of the beginning of Drake's 1577-1580 round-the-world voyage.

Drake's counterpart

Through all of Sunday's hubbub, Sir Francis' latter-day counterpart, taciturn Capt. Adrian V. O. Small, stood as quietly as the calm in the eye of a storm.

"Belay the sheets and hoist away, my lads," came his staccato command as the Golden Hinde II prepared to unfurl sails for the run beneath the Golden Gate Bridge, while screaming sirens from Coast Guard patrol boats chased interloping yachts from the vessel's bows.

A milling crowd of 50 press and other visitors who had boarded earlier in the day left little elbow room for the 16 officers and crew scurrying about to tighten lines and keep the canvas billowing in the wind.

Captain Small, after sailing through several days of squalls which blew his vessel 200 miles off course and delayed arrival by a day, dryly commented that the most difficult time of the voyage was "today."

Crowded ship

The Original Golden Hinde carried more than 80 soldiers and crew. How

so many could live for months in so tiny a ship remained a mystery to many of the visitors.

Many of the replica's 16 officers and crew slept under a ceiling just 4 feet 6 inches high. Even "Drake's cabin" has only 5 feet of headroom. "When you don't have much room, you make adjustments to keep out of each other's way," explains John Janis, the bearded seaman-cook who ladled out the diet of canned meats, smoked ham, fresh cheeses, and ship's biscuits (specially prepared by a London baker).

Like Drake's men, the modern-day crew of three Americans, one Canadian, two Scotsmen, one Irishman, and nine Englishmen did not have showers aboard. Instead, they doused themselves down with salt water. "I became much more aware of the limits Drake's men faced," says First Mate Christopher Daniel, citing the difficulty of keeping food fresh, of water shortages, and of problems of hygiene.

Improvisation

"But Drake had one advantage. He could improvise and go anywhere and stay there as long as he wanted without worrying about a time schedule," the first mate adds.

During the voyage, Mr. Daniel, an expert in navigation and astronomy at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England, often used the old-style astrolabe and cross-staff for navigation. "I was very much impressed by their accuracy," he says.

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Book review

Platonov novel evaluated

Workers may dig pit, never see the palace

The Foundation Pit, by Andrey Platonov. Translated from the Russian by Mirra Ginsburg. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. \$7.50.

By Donald Heiney

The position in literary history that Platonov managed for himself — a minor one, for he was a humble man — was that of a chronicler of post-revolutionary reconstruction.

Instead, like a good many others — Zamyatin and Pilnyak, to name only two — he became a victim of Stalinism. In the margin of "Doubting Zafar," one of his best-known stories, Stalin wrote the single word, "Scum!" His only son died in 1940 from his sufferings in a concentration camp, and he himself was able to publish only a small fraction of his writings during his lifetime.

Yevushenko says of him, "There is not an educated reader in the U.S.S.R. who does not know Platonov, and not a single professional writer alive in this country who would not pay tribute to his mastery." Yet his fame in the Soviet Union, even today, is more a clandestine than an official one.

In the West he is virtually unknown: a single collection of his stories, "The Fierce and Beautiful World," appeared in English in 1970. "The Foundation Pit" (Kotlowan) is one of two novels published at his death in 1951; the other, "Chevengur," has appeared only in fragments in Russia.

Given all these facts, it is hard to separate his critical fate from his merit as a writer, to distinguish between our sympathy for his personal suffering and the purely literary qualities of his work.

Multiple purposes

It is clear that whatever talent Platonov had — and it was a considerable talent — was irreparably marred by the climate in which he was forced to write. "The Foundation Pit" tries to be two things at once: a "collective novel" in which a hero is no longer an individual but an entire people working toward a common goal, and a *tragi-comique*, not only of the means by which the goal is to be reached, but of the goal itself.

Platonov himself was a dedicated Communist at a highly personal one; we might call his communism pseudo-Christian; the party called it sentimental. Under the circumstances an attempt to write such a novel could only be partly successful.

The starting point is something like the idea of a Crystal Palace in Chernyshevsky's "What Is To Be Done" — the idea that Dostoevsky attacked, long lines quite different from Platonov's, in Notes from Underground. An old and corrupt civilization has been razed. In its place is to be built a new and shining structure, "along scientific lines," in which a productive people will live up to together in fruitful commonality. But first it is necessary to dig a foundation, the pit of Platonov's title. This is hard and unpleasant work, and probably the workers digging the pit will never see the Crystal Palace.

Search for meaning

Furthermore even among them there are some who are not angels: slack bureaucrats, "cripples of imperialism," self-indulgent and impractical intellectuals, "kulaks." Some work hard: Chiklin, who breaks the ground "abolishing the ancient social order without the ability to understand." Sazanov, the most energetic of the workmen, in whom the idea was encircled by the passions of living. There are many other characters; too many perhaps, and too indistinctly defined, for a truly novel.

In the engineer Preshevsky, the man who knows only "parts of dead things," whose effectiveness in helping with the pit is impaired by his obsession with absolutes, with searching for meaning in the middle of chaos, we detect an alter ego of Platonov himself, who was an electrical engineer in the heroic but confused period of the Twenties, or some the pit is a shining monument, for some chimera, for some a grave.

A crucial question emerges powerfully from the book: is it worthwhile to live one's whole life in the mud and cold, digging a pit so that others may never see a palace on it?

Vice of victory

And implied by this question is a second, the question of Dostoevsky's critique of Chernyshevsky: Is it worthwhile building a palace if all we are to live in it in identical rooms, if "science" is to take the place of spirit, if the price we pay for the victory over poverty and famine is the soul of man?

At the end Chiklin and the others are still working, "with such zeal of life as though they wanted to find salvation for themselves forever in the abyss of the foundation pit."

The very capable translator of this novel, Mirra Ginsburg, says of it that it offers "a surrealistic landscape — a landscape of myth or nightmare . . . in which 'every man becomes Everyman.' This is an excellent summary of its merits and its limitations: in spite of its undeniable power it is not so much a true novel as a parable; it has no characters and only a sketchy novelistic texture. What it offers us is less a picture of post-revolutionary Russia than an index of its author's own emotions and doubts.

Donald Heiney teaches in the comparative literature program at the University of California, Irvine.

Sports



Immaculata coach Cathy Rush



First nationally televised women's collegiate game — Immaculata College beat Maryland 80 to 45.

AP photos

College women played their first game at Madison Square Garden, first on national TV, will play first at the Olympics next summer, and are getting more scholarship money.

Basketball: women make a breakthrough

By Ross Atkin

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What basketball star once scored 93 points in a single game?

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar?

Not even warm.

It was Denise Long. At 5'11", she was a first magnitude basketball star — in Iowa.

The fact that her name is not a household word elsewhere — or even heard when sports fans gather to trade record-book trivia — says something about the low visibility of women's basketball.

Fans are apt to foul out, too, if you test them on Debbie (The Pearl) Mason of Queens College, Carolyn Bush of Wayland Baptist, or Alfreda Craft of Mississippi College, three of the best players in the United States.

But women stars no longer seem destined to swish jump shots in obscurity. A new wave of interest among women in sports once monopolized

by men is gathering strength. And it is not likely to subside.

Two developments are helping to build momentum:

- The U.S. Congress has passed legislation which would withhold funds from state-supported institutions in which women are not treated impartially in all fields, including sports.

- And men inside and outside athletics increasingly are accepting women athletes and recognizing their abilities.

These two factors, combined with a change of rules in women's basketball that makes the women's game almost identical to the men's, could make basketball a tremendously popular women's sport.

The new congressional legislation means that schools probably will provide more athletic scholarships for women. Not many have in the

past. UCLA is an exception, with 9 of 11 women players receiving some scholarship help. The team's star is 5'9" Ann Meyers, sister of Bruin forward Dave Meyers. An excellent player, Miss Meyers is on a full scholarship.

Ironically, though, the school which has attracted the most national attention to women's basketball is not a giant like UCLA, but Immaculata, a tiny Roman Catholic women's college (528 students) — with a tiny basketball budget (\$9,940).

The Mighty Macs, based near Philadelphia, won the first AIAW (Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women) tournament in 1972, then repeated the following two years. Before their first title bid the players had to mount a house-to-house sales project to raise travel expenses, then fly standby to the finals.

*Continued on next page

News analysis



The Rock, seen from the Spanish shore across the bay at Algeciras

Alan Band photo

Gibraltar stands firm—and pro-British

Despite the annoyance of neighboring Spain, tiny colony likes its status

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Britain's only possession on the Continent of Europe has been an island in all but geography for nearly six years.

The Union Jack still waves proudly over the Rock of Gibraltar, as it has for 262 years. Gibraltar's harbor still fills up periodically with Royal Navy ships, as it did last month after an Atlantic alliance exercise. Some military observers think the Rock's importance to the alliance has been heightened by the promised reopening of the Suez Canal and troubles in the eastern Mediterranean, including the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus.

But Gibraltar's land link with Spain has remained completely closed since June, 1969, and the 29,000 loyal British subjects inhabiting the 2½-square-mile peninsula depend on sea or air for communication and transport to and from the outside world.

Gen. Francisco Franco insists that Gibraltar is Spanish, by virtue both of history and of population, though

his government says it is prepared to recognize dual nationality and respect certain local judicial institutions. Ever since the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which confirmed Britain in possession of the fortress an Anglo-Dutch force captured nine years earlier, Spain periodically has sought to regain Gibraltar in the British Parliament, but today its main plea is for equal pay between Britons and local citizens employed in the dockyard and other official establishments.

Most Gibraltarians are, in fact, of Spanish descent, although the colony's inhabitants come from all over the Mediterranean — Genoa, Malta, North Africa, the Levant. Their loyalty is overwhelmingly to Britain.

A referendum held in 1967 yielded only 44 votes against continuing

links with Britain and 12,182 in favor. In fact, the main political dispute in the colony is not over independence but over how much closer links with Britain should be.

Sir Joshua Hassan, Chief Minister, and the colony's senior politician, wants present arrangements to continue, under which the Governor is responsible for defense and security, while on most internal matters the Gibraltarians rule themselves.

The opposition party, headed by Maurice Xiberras, calls itself the Integration with Britain Party. At one time it wanted representation for Gibraltar in the British Parliament, but today its main plea is for equal pay between Britons and local citizens employed in the dockyard and other official establishments.

Sixty percent of Gibraltar's \$12-million annual income is derived from work for the defense establishment — mainly the dockyard, which can refit two frigates and a mine-sweeper each year, and which employs 1,300 workers.

The Rock is indubitably useful, though not essential, to NATO; in wartime it could bottle up the whole Mediterranean.

But the Spanish blockade has cut deep into the colony's tourist and free port activities. Three-quarters of a million people visited Gibraltar each year before the blockade; today the visitors average 140,000 a year. The airport, which juts out into

the sea near the border with Spain, has a runway only 2,000 yards long, and must be enlarged before wide-bodied jets bringing masses of tourists from Britain can land. The colony's future depends on its attractiveness as a tax haven for British investors.

Recently the Gibraltarians were amused by the belligerent stand Spain took to keep its flag flying over Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish enclaves across the straits in Morocco. Do not the inhabitants of the rock have as much right to remain British as the Ceutans have to remain Spanish? they ask.

In any case, as long as the Spanish people's major preoccupation is domestic, as it seems to be in these waning days of General Franco's rule, the Gibraltarians think they need not fear that their neighbor's economic blockade will turn into the kind of four-year military and naval siege they had to endure during the American Revolution (when Spain allied itself with France, against the British).

sports

*Basketball: female breakthrough

Continued from previous page

But by this year things had changed. More than 11,000 spectators paid to see Immaculata face Queens College in the first women's basketball game played in New York's Madison Square Garden. And earlier in the season the Macs and Maryland met in a nationally televised game, another first.

With the heightening visibility of women's teams has come growing respect. Kenny Washington, for one, coach of the women's basketball team at UCLA, has a new perspective on the female athlete:

"The main thing I have learned," he says, "is that these are just basketball players — no more or no less — who happen to be female. Believe me, they've worked as hard as any men's teams I've ever seen."

Definite growth signs

Women's basketball definitely is growing. During 1973-74, the AIAW had 497 member institutions offering basketball. Now 601 schools (97 percent of the membership) make basketball AIAW's No. 1 sport. At the high-school level, 300,000 girls took part in programs in 1973, with every sign pointing to an increase in 1974-75.

Women's basketball long has been popular in Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and — most of all — Iowa. The annual state tournament there, a five-day affair held in Des Moines, set an attendance record last year with 86,000 spectators. The most famous woman to play in Iowa is Denise Long. Her hometown, Whitten, has named a park after her.

Athletics for women are starting to bloom at institutions around the U.S. The University of Southern California increased its women's athletics budget by \$89,000 in the last year. Similar funding windfalls have occurred at many other universities, prodded by the prospect of the new federal legislation.

There are women's teams at such



Bill Todd photo

Battling for a rebound

Action during Brown-Radcliffe game

academic strongholds as Radcliffe, Brown, and the University of Chicago. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) hosted these schools in a two-day tournament earlier this year. Several hundred spectators showed up for each session of the tournament, which likely will become an annual event. As at many women's games, a good number of men came to watch.

"The guys seem to enjoy the fact that the women are playing halfway decent basketball," said Marguerite Kelly, a Chicago forward.

Several events scheduled

But all the men don't necessarily treat the women seriously. For example, take an incident which occurred at the University of Cincinnati this season: The women's team was leading by three points in its opener, being played as a preliminary to the men's Cincinnati-Southern Methodist University game. With 4:50 to go, the

women were abruptly shoo-ed off the court. The reason? The men had to warm up.

Despite such incidents the women are moving ahead toward several events:

First there is the AIAW tournament at Madison College in Harrisonburg, Va., March 18-22.

Then next fall a women's professional league hopes to get off the ground. Orwell Moore of Caraway, Ark., is the man trying to hatch this dream. For the past 27 years Mr. Moore has owned the All American Red Heads, a touring women's professional basketball team. Six years ago he tried to get a league going, but without success. Now he is convinced the time is right.

Prospective owners of franchises, which cost \$25,000, already have surfaced in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the St. Louis area.

The greatest need of such a league obviously will be players. For this reason, when the AIAW tournament gets underway scouts likely will be ready with paper, pencil, and maybe even a sales pitch.

A pro league might actually stand a better chance in 1976. Women's basketball becomes an Olympic sport for the first time next summer in Montreal. American players long have waited to display their talents and probably won't want to give up their amateur status until after the Games.

Quote...

Rose knocks pitchers

Outfielder Pete Rose of the Cincinnati Reds on pitchers: "I don't think enough of 'em are good athletes. They can't hit, can't field, can't bunt, can't run. I wouldn't want a job where I played only once every fifth game."

END-GAME NO. 2192 Black wins: 1 - P. 2 PxP; 3 BxP; 4 Kt-K7. White to play and mate in two (Second prize, British Chess Federation Tournament No. 134.)

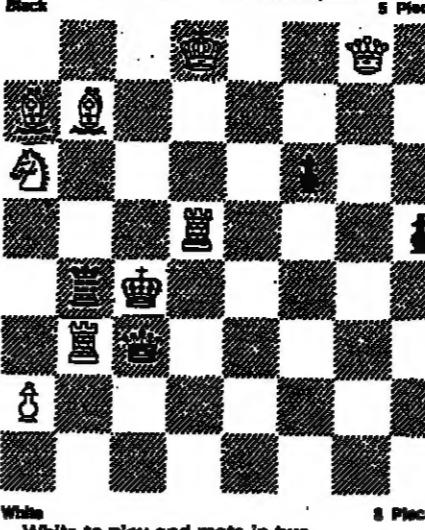
END-GAME NO. 2193 Black to play and win (Johansson-Ekenberg, Sweden, 1974.)

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6677

By V. I. Kavarski and P. A. Stepanov



Japan eager to explain oil needs to U.S.

By a business-financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Another Japanese economic mission travels to Washington Tuesday to pour oil on untroubled waters. Surprisingly, there are no major trade problems straining U.S.-Japanese relations today. Japanese steel and textile exports are currently not causing much alarm in Washington. Nor is the imbalance in trade between the two countries so large as to disturb the economic peace.

What does make the Japanese nervous, however, is the U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for a visit in oil imports by the industrialized countries. Last year the Japanese did manage through energy conservation measures and an economic slowdown to cut petroleum consumption to 260 million kiloliters (280 million kiloliters).

It is the Japanese expect their oil consumption to rise to approximately the 1973 level this year and to ease further as the economy recovers from its recent recession and resumes a substantial growth rate.

Friendship helps. It is important and in the interests of the free nations to keep Japan's economic power strong," said Ichige Hasegawa, head of the group of business leaders engaged in the mission.

Mr. Hasegawa is president of Sumitomo Chemical Company. His personal friendship with Japan's top political leaders, dating back to student days at Tokyo University, gives him considerable governmental influence.

In an interview before his departure for the U.S., Mr. Hasegawa explained that Japan has an "elasticity band" for oil of 1.2 — that is, consumption rises 1.2 percent for every 1 percent increase in gross national product.

This is partially because Japan depends on imports for some 75 percent of its energy. That compares with 50 percent in the U.S. The Japanese meet only a small portion of their energy needs with native coal and hydro sources.

Mr. Hasegawa argued that only with the maximum conservation effort will Japan be able to reduce its elasticity demand for oil to 1.1.

This means that should the Japanese economy start to grow at 5 percent (half its pre-recession growth pattern), oil imports will go up about 6 percent.

"We want the United States to understand the Japanese situation," said Mr. Hasegawa.

He will be explaining that position this week to Energy Secretary William E. Simon, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, Federal Energy Administration chief Frank G. Zarb, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey,



Hasegawa: 'Keep Japan strong'

(D) of Minnesota, and other congressmen. The group may also meet Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Per capita energy consumption in Japan is one-third that of the U.S., Mr. Hasegawa notes. One reason is that Japanese homes have little central heating. Some 48 percent of oil is consumed by industry, compared with 14.4 percent in the U.S., 32 percent in West Germany.

Japan is the second largest trading partner of the United States. (Canada is first.) Last year Japan exported \$12.4 billion of goods to the U.S. and imported \$10.8 billion of American products. This resulted in a surplus for Japan of \$1.76 billion, up slightly from \$1.3 billion last year, but sharply below the \$4.1 billion surplus of 1972.

Slight increase expected

That huge surplus resulted in pressure from the U.S. for revaluation of the Japanese yen.

A Japanese official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry figures Japanese exports to the U.S. will increase only slightly this year, as the demand for Japanese steel and cars is down.

Last year, Americans bought more Japanese cameras and scientific instruments, motorcycles, chemicals, automobiles, and steel, but fewer textiles, television sets, radios, and office machines.

Besides Mr. Hasegawa, the mission members are Eiichi Hashimoto, board chairman of Mitsui & Co.; Shizuka Hayashi, vice-president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries; Shinichi Kondo, top adviser to Mitsubishi Corporation; Sumio Hara, board chairman of the Bank of Tokyo; Isamu Sakamoto, board chairman of Sumitomo Electric Industries; Eishiro Saito, vice-president of Nippon Steel Corporation, and Rokuro Ishikawa, vice-president of Kajima Corporation.

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Economic scene

Oil-price blow to U.S. not that bad

By David R. Francis

New York

Economists have figured out just what the oil cartel's boost in petroleum prices has cost the United States consumer.

The loss, according to calculations by Prof. Wilson E. Schmidt of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was 1.7 percent of real income. In a nonrecession year when the economy was growing at perhaps a "normal" 4 percent, that amounts to a loss of five or six months' growth in output.

That, says Professor Schmidt, is a "temporary hurt . . . not a disaster."

For the developed world as a whole, the blow was not quite so sharp — 1.4 percent of real income, or about four months of growth.

Last year the United States paid \$25.1 billion for its net petroleum imports, up \$17.8 billion from the year before. That increase amounts to roughly 1.7 percent of the actual gain in nominal output of goods and services between 1973 and 1974.

Professor Schmidt made his calculations of real income loss, however, on the basis of the worsening of U.S. terms of trade, or the ratio of exports to import prices.

That ratio deteriorated 17 percent between the third quarter of 1973 and the third quarter of 1974. In other words, because of the quadrupling of the price of oil and other changes in prices of goods exported or imported, the U.S. gets 17 percent fewer foreign imports for its exports.

Unless the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) succeed in once more hiking prices, this change in terms of trade is a one-time blow. The U.S. and the

other industrial countries henceforth can continue to increase their production and standards of living — once beyond the recession.

Professor Schmidt made these estimates in a paper prepared for the meeting last week of a group of economists who call themselves the "Sadow Open Market Committee." The group makes monetary policy recommendations to the real Open Market Committee, the policymaking body of the nation's central bank, the Federal Reserve System.

His reason for making the above calculations was to help prove that the international oil problem "is not nearly so severe nor dangerous as the early alarms and rhetoric forecast."

Other key points in Professor Schmidt's paper were:

• The estimates on how much surplus funds the oil-producing countries will accumulate have been substantially reduced.

In July 1974, the World Bank staff estimated OPEC accumulations at \$853 billion by 1980. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company recently put the figure at \$179 billion. And a Brookings Institution study dropped it to around \$136 billion (in 1973 dollars).

• The hike in the price of oil need not have deflated demand in the U.S., worsening the recession.

"The reason is," Professor Schmidt argues, "that nothing that the OPEC countries did to us had any impact on the stock of money in the U.S."

Being a monetarist economist, Professor Schmidt thinks that the stock of money is the controlling factor in changing employment, output, and prices. With the dollar floating in terms of most foreign currencies, the amount of dollars that go out of the country, in

cluding those to pay for oil, equal the number of dollars that come into the country. Changes in exchange rates equate the supply and demand for dollars on the foreign exchange market. So the supply of money in the U.S. is not affected.

This, in Professor Schmidt's view, means that the government (including the Fed) cannot blame oil for the country's current recession.

• None of the measures of the nation's international payments deficits make sense, Professor Schmidt holds, in a world of floating exchange rates. "They are misleading," he says.

This is because the dollars that go out actually balance the dollars that come in, where exchange rates are determined by forces of supply and demand on the foreign exchange markets.

Professor Schmidt thinks the Department of Commerce should drop the various "deficit" measures. The exchange rate, he says, better measures the pressures on the dollar.

• Despite the higher oil bill, the developed countries have not yet suffered losses in their monetary reserves.

International reserves of the oil producers rose by \$11.4 billion to \$47.4 billion toward the end of 1974, a \$36 billion increase. At the same time, total world international reserves rose by \$80 billion.

"In short, more than enough reserves were created in 1974 to meet the reserves demanded by the oil producers. The rest of the world, as a group, gave up no international reserves to pay for the high-priced oil."

All these points mean that the world is weathering the oil crisis much better than it thought possible last spring.

Vote near; stagflation nags Bonn

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn After a string of election defeats, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party has been drumming hard on the theme, "recovery is around the corner," hoping to stem the tide at least by the May 4 election in Rhineland-Westphalia, where one-third of the country's voters go to the polls in the highly industrialized Ruhr Valley region.

But the government's official optimism is belied on the factory plant floors and in the company board rooms, where stagflation has become the word of the day.

The latest unemployment figures, released March 7, show the country's highest jobless rate in 16 years, with 5.2 percent or 1,830,500 people out of work in February.

Exports, imports down

Perhaps even more worrisome to the business community is that, in contrast to the slump of the mid-1960s, West Germany cannot count on its foreign markets to bail it out of the recession. Although the country maintained its positive balance of trade in January, with a surplus of 3.6 billion marks (\$1.55 billion), both exports and imports plummeted by 14 and 7 percent respectively against the preceding month.

Government spokesman Armin Grunewald was quick to point out that the rise in unemployment was a mere 30,000 compared with January at the same time the number of job vacancies rose 25,000 to 246,000, an



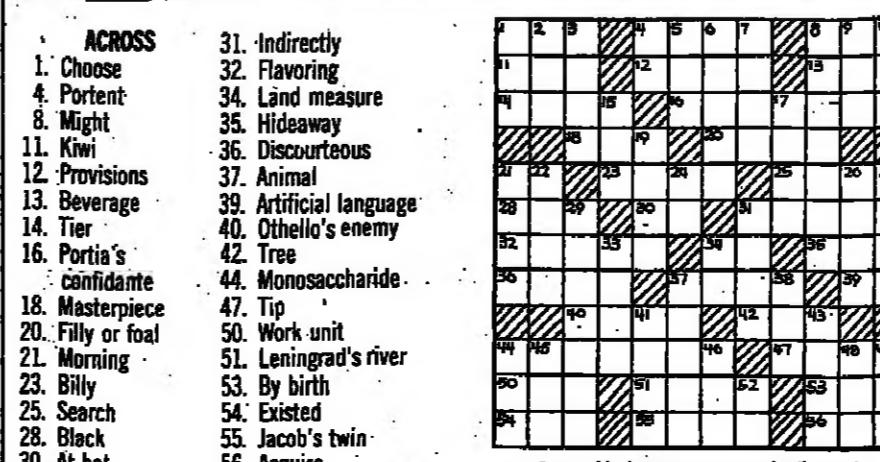
German workers watch for recovery

increase of 11.4 percent compared with January, and up 25.5 percent from a year ago.

Joseph Stingle, president of the Federal Labor Office, echoes that view, saying "the high point in unemployment has been reached."

The government maintains that the pump-priming measures it has taken in recent months are sufficient to stimulate the economy without letting it go into an inflationary spin, pointing out that the federal bank only

CROSSWORD



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21. Morning	47. Tip	43. Billie Jean	
23. Billy	50. Work unit	44. Church bench	
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28. Black	53. By birth	46. Space walk	
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	55. Jacob's twin	49. Asian holiday	
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travel



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Basque country—a lovely entrance to a lovely land

Spain's economies tempt tourists

By Kimmis Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Barcelona, Spain
Spain's extremities are a tourist's opportunities. Galicia to the northwest, Catalonia to the east — both offer everything from history's legacies to modern resorts, with art, scenery, and picturesque campsites included.

Add the fact that a first-class double room with bath often costs under \$100, and you have one of the outstanding tourist temptations of Europe.

Santiago de Compostela, in Galician Spain, magnificently sums up the Middle Ages in a modern setting. So, in a different way, does Gerona, located about two hours north of here in Catalonia. As for the Costa Brava, the seaside stretching between here and France, many (including myself) think its star is Tossa de Mar.

You can easily reach these regions by train or car.

Border change eliminated

Leaving Paris by Trans-European Express's swift train called "L'Étandard," you get to the Spanish border early in the afternoon. Changing trains, you can get to Burgos that night, have the following morning to see that city's splendid cathedral with its Flemish recollections and its me-

morial to the Cid, and then be on your way to Santiago.

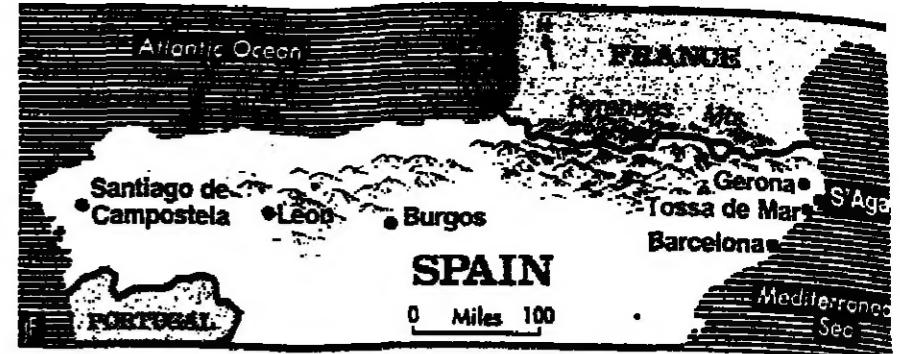
Or, taking the TEE from Geneva to Barcelona (the train is called the "Catalan-Talgo") you'll reach Gerona about 7 p.m. You won't have to change trains at the border. This one glides slowly onto Spain's wide-gauge tracks between French Cerbere and Spanish Port Bou.

Across from Gerona's railway station, the new Hotel Immortal offers first-class double room with bath for about \$8. Here's a clue to the prices you'll pay generally in Spain.

Sometimes they're even lower. At Burgos, the Londres y Norte, old but comfortable, charges about half as much. In Santiago, at the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos, perhaps the most luxurious of Spain's national luxury hotels (or maybe it's the San Marcos Hostal at Leon), you won't pay much more than at Gerona. But meals may cost as much as the room.

Fame since Middle Ages

Santiago's fame grows out of the Middle Ages when it ranked with Jerusalem and Rome as one of the three greatest goals of Christian pilgrimage. The cathedral is as readable as a history book. The centuries shine through it. As much can be said of the Hostal, also, which was built for pilgrims by Isabel and Ferdinand and has been adapted in our time, by the



Spanish Government, to modern tourist needs.

The train trip from Burgos to Santiago, after leaving Leon (another treasure city, if you have the time) winds through country that will remind Americans of scenic Colorado. The highway is slow for driving, but the scenery is beautiful. One useful guide to exploring this fascinating region is the final chapter of James A. Michener's "Iberia," available in paperback and hard-cover.

Treasury of cathedral

Gerona, in the East, is worth seeing for itself — a fine, prosperous city with Roman, Moorish, and Gothic monuments. The treasury of the cathedral is outstanding. From Gerona, buses take travelers to Tossa and other Costa Brava resorts. (They can also be reached by bus from Barcelona. The train takes a roundabout route and is not recommended. Highways again, are good.)

Tossa, an ancient coastal port, is backed by tree-covered hills and rimmed by a sky-blue bay. Its battlements are beautiful, its beaches excellent for sunning and swimming. Its narrow streets wind between whitewashed houses with flower-decked balconies; its shops display merchan-

dise often worth considering souvenirs.

Swiss and Dutch vacationers favor its hotels, which means they're key to good food and service. A pleasant small hotel, the Neptune, gives double room with bath, balcony, air three agreeable meals for about \$16 day for two. Other hotels chart about the same, more or less.

Beaches attract crowds

Among expensive hotels, many Americans enjoy the Hotel de Gavina at S'Agaro, a charming resort slightly beyond Tossa. The resort nearer Barcelona are famed most for their beaches and attract huge crowds of north Europeans, eager for Spain's sun.

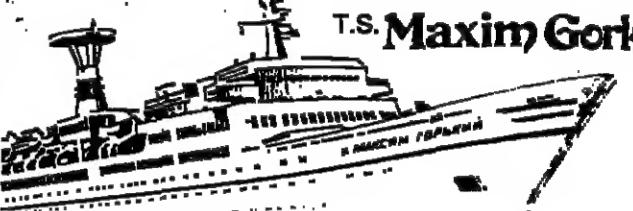
Spain's Tourist Information Agency at Fernando Agullo 3 in Gerona can furnish details on the Costa Brava, as elsewhere. But for background reading, see the opening chapters of Ross Macauley's "Fabled Shore," an enchanting book, and such advice a may be found in Fodor's guide to Spain and other handbooks.

Of course, a ready source of information is the Spanish National Tourist Office, Room 410, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017.

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Just in time

home



'Oriental' rug dyed by computer from Milliken Carpets



Pattern and color in the kitchen by Bigelow



Popular Berber look by Porter

Decorating walls with a projector

By the Associated Press

Walls may bring you joy and serenity or they may be dismal barriers. So says David Winfield Wilson of San Francisco and New York, who hopes to provide other alternatives with a projection system that will make it possible to have different scenes on the walls to accommodate changing moods.

"Most projector equipment is impractical for this purpose because it must be used as a straight image. We have been working on a ceiling-mounted projector that is relatively

close to the wall, just a few feet away so the picture may be projected without distortion. The most difficult part is providing proper perspective," he explained.

Shapes and vistas

The first projector will be on the market this year, he says. Right now he envisions abstract, amorphous cloud-like shapes and vistas — landscapes and seascapes.

"In the beginning people would no doubt keep changing the picture but when the novelty wears off they may choose one pattern or scene for a while," he insists. "Eventually the equipment should become standardized so people could make their own pictures."

He also foresees walls being sensitized so that patterns would fade at night to receive kaleidoscope effects that might be accompanied by good music, a "walls with feeling" effect.

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Jeff in life

Buying a carpet? Value is up, not price

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Carpet prices are a bright note in these inflationary days. Costs of raw materials and labor have gone up, but the advantages of modern technology, fortunately, have gone up faster. And companies are succeeding in building in more value than ever before. This value includes improved soil-resistant fibers, more static control, more wear guarantees, and longer-lasting color, as a result of refined and longer-lasting dyes. It includes placement of color to create soil-hiding effects, and new yarn constructions that give extra wear, life, and resilience. The wise shopper will make a point of seeking out these pluses.

Printed patterns (as opposed to patterns that are woven in) were developed for kitchen use a few years ago, but they have managed to revolutionize the entire floor-covering field. Medallions, florals, classic paisley patterns, Early American motifs, and copies of genuine Orientals are some of the new prints available.

New dye process

A new computer-injection dyeing process called Millitron from the Deering Milliken Company, means that a simulated 9-ft. by 12-ft. Oriental Kirman, Heriz, or Bokhara can be simulated in perfect-register print for

about \$300. "This new dye process may prove the most important factor in years to bring high-price, custom-style effects down to the middle-income brackets," says Dan Stark, director of style and design for Milliken.

Meanwhile, John J. Jaconetti at Gulistan comments, "Each of our new carpets has been carefully developed to give the most style and the best quality for the lowest price, and that's what customers are looking for in this economy." This spring Gulistan is adding another technological innovation called Super 4 at no increase in price. The addition of Super 4 means that carpets will show less soiling, retain original appearance longer, resist static electricity buildup, and look cleaner when you clean them. (Many of this spring's new carpets will feature anti-static protection for the first time.)

150th anniversary

Every company is attempting to translate the high-priced custom look into mass-produced carpets that convey the handmade, hand-loomed appearance at a fraction of the price. One company, for example, is copying its own \$45-a-yard hand-loomed carpet in a machine-made \$15.95 look-alike.

Monarch Carpet Company is striving to give improved styling and design at retail prices that range from \$5.95 to \$10.95 a square yard.

And Bigelow-Sanford, Inc., celebra-

ting its 150th anniversary, has developed three-dimensional textural effects that the company never before has made at such low prices.

One of the most interesting new styles in carpets is called "Berber." The Berber look dates back to ancient times when the nomadic Berber tribes in North Africa hand-sheared, hand-spun, and hand-wove the wool from their sheep. Its nubby, bulky texture has become popular in carpets everywhere. Berber carpets, at once primitive and sophisticated, usually incorporate such colors as sand, beige, greige, amber, silver gray, oatmeal, and brown.

Natural colors

The Berber look was first interpreted in undyed rugged wool. Today such companies as Dupont Celanese, Allied Chemical, Eastman, Monsanto, and Dow Badische all are offering man-made fibers that resemble the traditional look of Berbers. This spring we will see dozens of Berber-style acrylic carpets on the market, all featuring natural colors and handloomed effects.

The second description to note is "saxony plush." This texture falls between a shag and a velvet and is made of fine and sometimes glossy yarns. It is dressier and more formal than shag, and is seen in some of the deep colors of the 1920s and 1930s, such as bottle green, amber brown, rust, and deep red.

The American Southwest, Amer-

ican Indian, and the "Old West" are some of the images evoked by the new carpets at C. H. Masland & Sons according to Lee Kolker, vice-president of styling.

Consumer favorites?

Mrs. Kolker thinks that natural greens, clay and adobe colors, and turquoise will become consumer favorites this year, though lime green, bright orange, and lemon yellow will continue their current popularity. She also sees the bicentennial spurring a demand for red, white, and blue carpeting.

The 200th birthday celebration of the United States is inspiring dozens of Early American designs, so 1976 will be a heyday for those looking for period motifs for their floors. Karastan's new "Constitution Classics" are made in wool to sell at \$35 a yard, "Yorktown Hall" and "Lancaster Grove" are the two new designs geared to complement Queen Anne, Chippendale, Directoire, Empire, Federal, and even Victorian styles.

In a year when Americans increasingly seem tuned to remodeling and fix-up projects, Burlington House carpets offer "Geoclassics" at \$3.95 a square yard. The plaid, paisley, block, and ribbed-texture patterns are produced by a new tufting technique, for which Burlington has applied for patents. The hefty tufted construction will withstand heaviest wear in kitchens, dens, and family rooms.

How to choose carpet with care

Select material based on traffic,
then pick color to blend well

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Since the cost of new carpet can represent as much as 20 percent of your total furnishings' budget for a given room, of course you'll want to choose it with care.

To help you buy wisely, here are a few suggestions from a major manufacturer:

Measure the room, or rooms, you want to carpet and carry the measurements with you when you shop.

Then decide whether you want wall-to-wall, room-size, or an area rug. Wall-to-wall carpeting provides a look of spaciousness. Room-size rugs can be turned to equalize wear and are more mobile than wall-to-wall when moving time comes. Area rugs are highly portable and can be very dramatic.

Many pile varieties

Wearability is what most people look for, so consider the traffic patterns in any room before you select pile density. Tightly packed, resilient pile wears best.

Most carpet today is tufted, which means fiber is pushed through a backing to form little loops, called tufts. The yarn that appears on the surface can be either left as loops or cut. There are many kinds of cut and uncut pile carpets: shag and plush are two such variations. The new "sculptured shag" look combines both cut and loop pile.

Shag can be either formal or informal, depending on the height and density of the pile. Plushes are decidedly formal, particularly the soft, velvet ones.

In high-traffic areas, such as family rooms and dens, printed level-loops work best because they mask fine dust and lint.

Nylon wears longest

While the customer is subjected to literally hundreds of fiber brand names, there are, in fact, only four basic manmade fiber types used in residential carpet today: nylon, acrylic, polyester, and polypropylene. Each has its own properties.

Nylon soils more easily than other fibers, but makes up for it by being

the longest wearing. Acrylic resembles wool more closely than any other manmade fiber, but has none of the disadvantages of wool — such as high cost. Polyester is sturdy and luxurious as nylon but less springy. Polypropylene, often labeled "olefin," gained fame as outdoor carpeting, but innovations in construction have brought it indoors, and it gives excellent wear despite lack of resilience.

All of these manmade fibers are easy to care for; they all clean well, and are mildew and mothproof.

To the average shopper, color is the most important consideration. Once you have established where the carpet is to be used and selected the most suitable construction, it is the color that can determine a whole new scheme for the room, or enable new carpet to blend happily with an existing theme. Solid colors show more dirt than a patterned carpet. Widely spaced patterns show less soil than solids but more than smaller, compact patterns. Multicolored tweeds show less dirt and are the most practical from a wear-and-tear standpoint.

M.H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear.  then the full grain in the ear."

Tuesday, March 11, 1975

The Monitor's view

Strains in OPEC

Strains appear to be tugging at the OPEC oil cartel. With world oil demand down, Abu Dhabi, Algeria and other members have shaved prices to get more business. Others are giving open discounts or easier credit terms. Private deals are being made with European countries.

These cracks are attributed to the worldwide recession, which so far has reduced overall demand by about 10 percent, and conservation efforts in the industrialized countries. Some estimates suggest OPEC's oil output is now 30 percent below capacity.

Within the oil producers' organization, moreover, there are ongoing disagreements over how to confront the West. Saudi Arabia is more conciliatory toward the United States and willing to cooperate to avoid a world depression. The Algerians, on the other hand, are determined to use the cartel's power to get better trading conditions generally.

Does all this suggest that OPEC is falling apart? That the cartel is weakening in its resolve to exert political leverage on the West by economic means?

Such a conclusion would be premature and indeed dangerous.

Some experts caution that the current cracks in the price structure are illusory. They do not affect the basic oil produced by Iran and Saudi Arabia but represent merely price readjustments for special types of crude that were priced way out of line.

Remember campaign reform?

Whatever happened to campaign reform? It is stuck in Congress, whose members are themselves subject to the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1974. The legislators' recent trumpeting of congressional reform will ring truer if they also push ahead on at least the first steps to make operational the law that was passed in October and went into effect Jan. 1.

As things stand, it is only this week that the House Administration Committee has begun hearings to confirm appointments for the six-man Federal Elections Commission. The Senate Rules Committee has not yet scheduled its hearings, what with the New Hampshire election to clear up, among other things.

Until the commission's members are confirmed, it cannot be staffed. Details of the operation of the law cannot be spelled out. In effect, no one is in charge of federal campaign reform. Is this what the public wants while the unfinished business of Watergate is still in the air — and while stories of post-Watergate election financing accelerate toward 1976?

President Ford has not been pushing to implement the law either. It is only this month that he finally named his two statutory appointments to the commission. The Senate and House had moved faster with their two appointments apiece.

Clearly an elections commission with such a composition is open to questions about its dependency on the very bodies whose elections it is supposed to regulate. The dependency problem is not helped by the fact that any regulation proposed by the board can be vetoed by either Senate or House within 30 days. And one more challenge to independence seems to be posed

Moreover, there are signs that the Western nations are not as united on what policy to confront OPEC with as Washington would like. Henry Kissinger has been doggedly pushing the idea of a minimum floor price on imported oil, so that companies would have an incentive to invest in energy production.

For a while it looked as if he might succeed in selling the idea, but the Europeans and Japan are clearly cool to it since they depend much more on imported oil than does the U.S. One question that bothers them is: If OPEC agrees to a floor price, and the United States eventually brings on the market much more energy, would the Europeans get a fair share of the American supply in the event of a crisis?

Instead of a floor price, it is now reported that the U.S. and its industrial partners have agreed upon a "financial safety net" under investments in their respective countries. This is seen to be a compromise solution and it falls short of the "united front" position which the U.S. sought for its preliminary meeting with the oil producers in April.

While there may thus be some satisfaction in the current dislocations within OPEC, there is no room for a misplaced euphoria. The United States and the other industrialized nations are making some headway on the energy front, but the problem is a long way from being solved.

"We're in sad shape, but so far we look like a winner."



Opinion and commentary

Readers write

Aid for Vietnam

To The Christian Science Monitor:
his chance. He must be made to know that we can no longer contribute to the decimation of Vietnam.

The United States cannot police the world and the sooner we share our role with the United Nations the sooner we can build peace and prosperity at home.

Birmingham, Mich. Margaret F.

To The Christian Science Monitor:
I was shocked and dismayed at your editorial on the second anniversary of the signing of the Paris Peace Accords, which, in essence, called for support to not implement the agree-

ment. As a veteran of this military fiasco, I must take issue with your quote "Americans would agree with Mr. Ford's statement the other night that if a country and its people want to protect their way of life again aggression, we will help them in a humanitarian way and in a military way with arms and funds, if they are willing to fight for themselves, and the South Vietnamese apparently do wish to maintain their nation's integrity and their indepen-

dence . . .".

As how could we possibly agree with Mr. Ford whose above statement is in contravention of Article IV, of the Paris Peace Agreement: "The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam".

It seems strange to me that your editorial position would also be against what was agreed to by the four parties two years ago.

You must remember that it was the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, which proposed the same Paris agreement signed two years ago, as far back as 1969.

The United States Government must get through its head is the fact that the majority of the people in Southern Vietnam are actually fighting for independence, democracy, self-determination, freedom, and peaceful reunification of their country, perhaps under socialism, as they will surely attain that regardless of what Mr. Kissinger thinks about it.

San Diego, Calif. Joseph V. Bangs

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Re "Two years after Vietnam peace":

The Saigon regime faced certain overthrow by the popular forces under Communist leadership in elections that were to be held under the auspices of the four Geneva conference powers. The regime met this political challenge with armed force, aided and abetted by the United States. After years of murderous warfare on a massive scale, no military gain has been achieved by Saigon and its backers, and the political problem still remains.

This was a foregone conclusion from the start for the simple reason that a political problem can never be solved by military action. This is an inescapable truth and Ireland after World War I, Algiers after World War II, and Northern Ireland today are all witnesses to it. However, it is that on this basic point of human existence the Monitor has been as blind as the top brass and the top money.

The new Nixon men saw the American political spectrum as divided between friends and enemies. As in business, they saw their competitors not as possible allies in some other context, but as permanent adversaries.

Any professional politician will tell you that you cannot bring business methods into politics. There is a ruthlessness in business competition which is disastrous in politics. It makes enemies unnecessarily. Destroying a competitor may be deemed desirable in business. But compromising with your rivals and competitors is the essence of successful politics.

Richard Nixon never succeeded in putting together a lasting political coalition. By the end he had alienated too many elements in the American political family. Murray Chotiner was the only political associate he kept with him throughout his whole political career.

Although Richard Nixon spent his life in politics he never truly became a professional politician.

To The Christian Science Monitor:
"No more money for Vietnam. We must stop the slaughter and destruction. The time for a negotiated settlement is long overdue. A coalition government composed of the North Vietnamese, the South Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front could do more to restore harmony than all the bombs in Asia. If Thieu is opposed it can't be helped; he has had

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State of the nations

Watergate—looking back

By Joseph C. Harsch

It's over now, in substance — the Watergate affair. True, there are appeals pending — for Mitchell, Ehrlichman, and Haldeman. There is still a trial ahead for John Connally, who otherwise might be a leading Republican candidate for the presidency in 1976. And there is also a trial ahead for the tax experts who allegedly falsified the papers which gave Mr. Nixon a half million dollar tax exemption.

These are the tag ends of an affair which dominated the American political scene for two years, brought down a sitting President for the first time in American history, and has changed the face of the American political scene. But they are only the tag ends. In substance, the affair belongs to history now — and to the folk memory of American politicians whose conduct will long be conditioned by it.

Left behind for most people (Americans and others) is a lingering unresolved puzzlement over how it all happened and what was it really all about anyway. I say for most people, because there are two groups in no doubt at all. On the right are the Nixon loyalists who retain an unshaken confidence that Richard Nixon and his lieutenants were the innocent victims of a left-wing conspiracy. On the left are the equally ardent and equally unshaken Nixon haters who saw him as destroyed by an evil in the man and his cause.

Most Americans cannot accept either of these simple and dogmatic explanations. For us of the middle story is neither all black and white nor all red and white. We see in Mr. Nixon a president who had many good intentions and did many things which were useful to his country, but who also did some things which certainly strained the American Constitution and violated many of the unwritten as well as written rules of conduct which are essential to the success of the political process among free people.

For such who are in puzzlement I would offer the following thought, not as a full and final explanation but as a friend and supporter of a vile regime that has nothing Christian about it. It has led you into support for a war waged by your own country with fiendish weapons and brutal ferocity based on hatred born out of fear on the part of the materially wealthy, powerful and privileged sections of society.

Kiddminster, England A. E. Scarf

Mirror of opinion

Anti-busing amendment?

Members of the Massachusetts Citizens Against Forced Busing returned from Washington [recently] comforted to some degree by signs of support from the majority leader of the House and the state's two senators. In the political climate of the nation's capital, unfortunately, the ability to sound encouraging while promising nothing is the key to survival.

In fact the most honest answer may have been the one from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy who told the 26-member delegation headed by state Reps. Raymond Flynn and Francis Coughlin that he could not vote one way for Alabama and another way for Boston, and pointed out that "the constitutional amendment is not the quality of education."

The group was seeking congressional support for an amendment that would bar legislation that discriminates in the treatment of individuals on the basis of race or creed and forbids the assignment of chil-

dren to any public school solely on the basis of race or religion. And the effort is a genuine and responsible alternative to local protest and demonstrations.

It is not easy to sit in a Washington office, face-to-face with a body of concerned constituents, and tell them that you cannot help.

Any matter of serious concern to a significant number of citizens deserves a full and open vote. We cannot advocate one standard for bills we favor and another for matters we oppose.

And we do oppose an amendment that would, in any shape or form, obstruct progress toward a nation united in access and opportunity, on an equal basis and in all avenues of endeavor, as this amendment is designed to do.

Sen. Edward Brooke told the Boston-based delegation that he believes the law is right on desegregation but that he would support a search for some remedy other than busing. So

would we. But the issue is not busing. Rather it is the desegregation of this city's tax-supported public schools.

To members of the Massachusetts delegation who argued that such a change cannot be wrought by law, again Sen. Kennedy gave a sound answer. Ten years ago, blacks could not be seated in Washington restaurants. That was altered by Federal law and the mixed clientele is now taken quite for granted. The same, he suggested, could be true of schooling.

And he urged the adults in his office Tuesday, "I think we might all be surprised if the children were left to work this out for themselves." — The Boston Globe.

What is all our knowledge worth? We do not even know what the weather will be tomorrow.

Berthold Auerbach

To The Christian Science Monitor:
For years we have said, in the case of limited wars, that if we could trial our "side" to do the fighting without our troops, but with our supplies, this would be ideal. Now we have such an opportunity in Southeast Asia. South Vietnam will fight and is fighting, and has a 2,000,000-man Army and militia, effectively resisting, taking large casualties (30,000 dead in months) and inflicting heavier ones. Why not — all things considered — support these warriors instead of them down?

Anaheim, Calif. Karl Roehrs

Correction

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Prof. M. K. Dziewanowski ("What about Soviet naval power?") should explain why he thinks that "in case of a Sino-Soviet war, the Port Arthur and Dairen harbors would be the first targets of Chinese missiles and bombs, as well as of a land attack. The Russians withdrew from the Port Arthur (Li-shun) 20 years ago (May 24, 1955) and renounced all claim to use of the naval base. Balmy (Lu-ts) has been under full Chinese control even longer. So why the Chinese would bomb them is hard to see." Stillwater, Okla. Robert M. Spauldin

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

